

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

AF of L *Housing Program*



CODE STANDARDS

VOL. XLIV

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL, 1945

NO. 4

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

Another of our faithful contributors has passed on. Brother John Masterson for years has sent us many a laugh for this page and it is with deep regret that we call the attention of all readers of "On Every Job" to his demise. Brother Herman Derolph, of L. U. No. 39 wrote to tell us of Brother Masterson's death.

Here is the last contribution to this page that Brother Masterson ever sent us. It came shortly before the news of his death.

JANUARY IN JULY

An electrician was examining an electric refrigerator that was using too much electricity and could not find the reason.

He idly asked the cook, "How do you like the refrigerator?"

She answered, "Ah, just like it fine. Ah opens the door and it cools off the whole kitchen."

JOHN F. MASTERTON,
Formerly of L. U. No. 39.
* * *

THE BIG THREE (Lyrics)

1st Verse

When the globe was plunged into gloom,
In a grim, all-devouring war,
When the sword and fire seemed to doom
Civilized society to its core;
When nation after nation
Was caught in the conflagration,
Three famous names
Began to curb the flames.

2nd Verse

They wrote a charter of worldwide fame,
A guide to tolerance for all to share;
With a unified and ardent aim:
To destroy cruel tyrants everywhere;
And now again they meet
At victory's gate,
To seal the Axis' defeat
And solve mankind's fate!

Chorus

Let's all hail the Big Three,
The finest team that be;
The famous trio that all know,
F. D. R., Winston and Joe!

With such a tower of unity to guide us,
There's no power on earth can divide us,
And all agree, it's the Big Three
Who will set the whole world free!

A Bit o' Luck,

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.
* * *

POST-WAR PLANNING

When this emergency is past,
And peace has come at last,
Let's work the six-hour day,
Throughout the U. S. A.

WALTER HENDRICK, THE ROAMER,
L. U. No. 46.

ON TO BERLIN

Adapted from "Marching Through Georgia."
Blow the good old bugle, boys, we'll sing a victory song,
Sing it with a fervor that will help the world along;
Sing it as we soon will sing it many millions strong
While we are marching to Berlin.

Patton's fighting doughboys now are leading in the van
In the mighty battle to defeat the Nazis' plan
And destroy Hitler's gang and restore the rights of man;
While we are marching to Berlin.

Lust for world dominion must be killed at any cost,
Or the cause of freedom for all nations will be lost,
And in vain the stormy oceans by our armies have been crossed;
While we are marching to Berlin.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.,
L. U. No. 697.
* * *

Here's another of Brother Seelick's rhymes. He writes us from a field hospital in Italy:

"By printing this screwy stuff you keep asking for it, so here goes again."

AIN'T IT THE TRUTH?

I think that I shall never see
A crew as grimy as the Infantry.
The Infantry, whose face is always wet
With mud and rain and tortured sweat,
Who curse each step of every mile—
Whose "next to God" is Ernie Pyle—
Who go through towns with garands and mortars
As frantic signoras hide smiling daughters.
The Air Force can fight for fifty years,
With the help of the Cavalry and Engineers,
But when Berlin is taken, just wait and see—
The first ones there will be the Infantry!

PFC. WILLIAM SEELICK, JR.,
Formerly of L. U. No. 3.
* * *

SALESMANSHIP

A young immigrant came to the United States and settled in a small Western town (for convenience we will call it Lynnsburg). He wrote several letters home trying to convince his brother that he, too, should come to America. Those letters described, in very flowing language, the tall buildings that he had helped to construct, stupendous, colossal, highest in the world, etc., etc.

The brother, upon arriving in New York City, looked in amazement at the huge skyscrapers, most especially the Empire State. His only comment was:

"My, what must Lynnsburg be like!"

RAY R. (JUICE) WELCH,
L. U. No. 415.

ST. PETER, SATAN, GOT A JOB YOU WANT BOSSED?

I had a dream the other night and in my dreams a hard-boiled foreman had died. His funeral was taking place and six good Brothers, his pallbearers, were carrying him into the cemetery for burial. Suddenly the foreman sat up in his coffin and said, "What's going on here?" Someone explained to him that he was dead and was about to be buried. Then he said, "Why are six men carrying this coffin?" His informant again explained that it was always customary to have six pallbearers. Then he said, "That's foolish—a waste of manpower. Here, one of you men take the head of the casket and another take the foot, the other four of you are laid off." This adjustment being made, the good foreman laid down and died again, a peaceful smile on his face.

LEE KILLIAN,
L. U. No. 1.
* * *

VICTORY

There's a time not far from now,
When we can sing a song.
We won the victory, and how
And to war we'll say so long;
But yet we have a hill to pry
Before we go over the top.
We'll fight until the gang will cry,
And beg us please to stop.

AXEL L. JOHNSON,
L. U. No. 713.
* * *

Sign appearing in a large industrial plant:

DANGER—LIVE WIRES
13800 VOLTS

Comment: Maybe it's the extra 800 volts that gives you the business.

JOHN C. TOOMEY,
L. U. No. 664.
* * *

JUST A WHISPER

Here since creation, strong in might,
I travel through space swift as light.
Pausing in my rush to whisper a word,
To ears that receive me, then off like a bird.
I am everywhere, on land and on sea,
Spreading dissension wherever I be.
Sowing the seed of war and strife,
In the name of justice I have taken life.
Very small am I, but I grow and grow
Until I fill the world with want and woe.
Mighty enough to spread misery and starvation,
Power I have to pit nation against nation.
I never grow old, I am always the same,
I will still be here at the end of man's game.
In church or home, in court or in jail,
And in your daily papers I never fail.
The rich I visit, in their palaces grand,
And even the poor I hold in my hand.
You cannot see me, I hide from the eye
Until it is too late—I am the lie.

CHARLES WEIDIG,
L. U. No. 713.

Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine

CHAT

One of the encouraging signs is the popularity of our little feature entitled "Can You Do It?" This has attracted a lot of attention from our members, and a lot of letters of comment. Many members send in diagrams. We intend to continue this feature as long as it meets with approval.

The feature, "Can You Do It?", is really a forum of technical information. We want to give the right of free speech in this field to our correspondents, but the JOURNAL can not take responsibility for the diagrams, although it will do everything it can to get technical supervision of the diagrams before publishing them, to make sure they are reasonably correct. A number of our members have objected to hook-ups that seemed to violate the National Electrical Code.

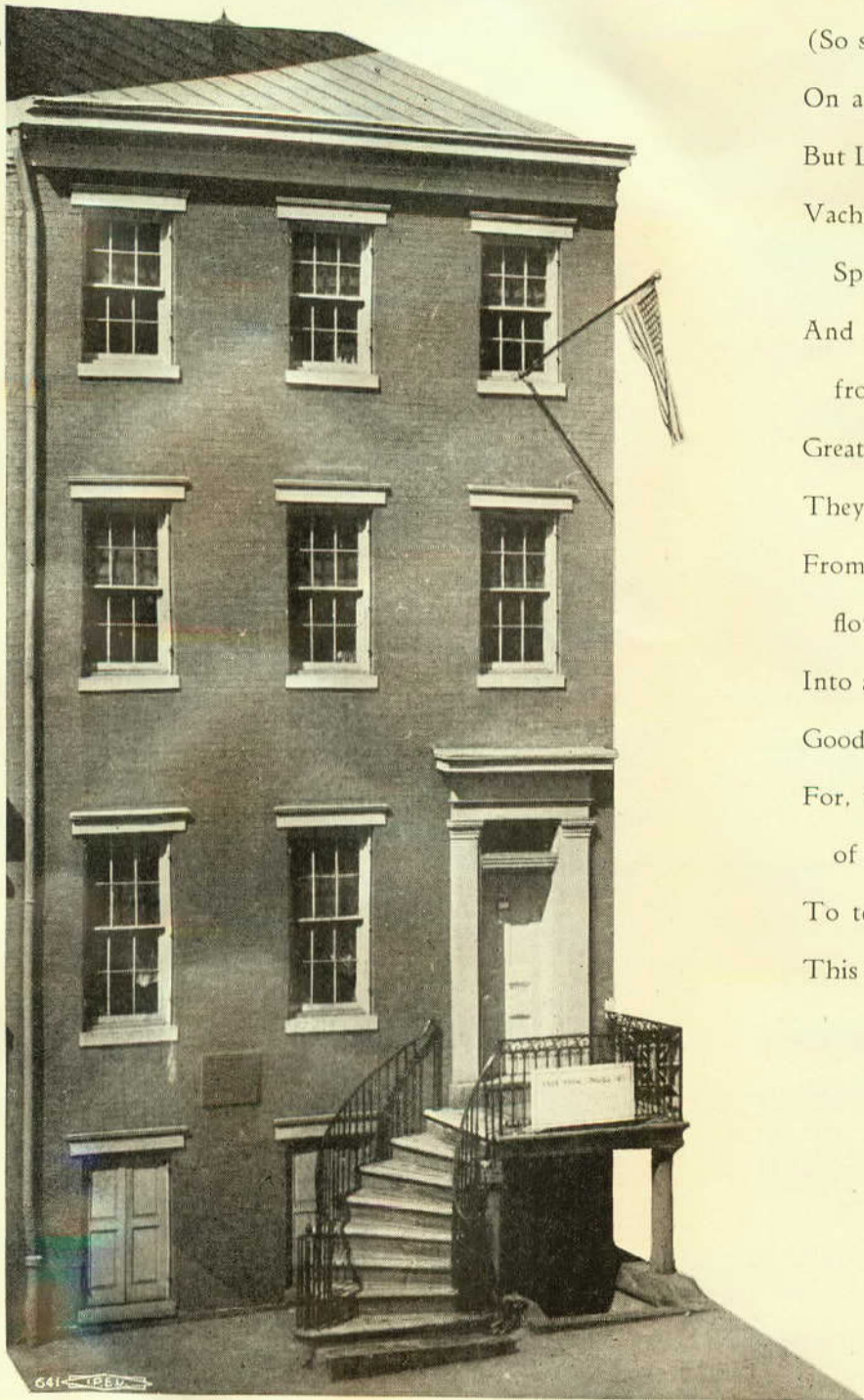
Charles D. Mason, secretary of the electronics class of Local Union 134, will conduct an electronics question box, with questions on theory, circuits, hook-ups, etc., that may be asked by the members, to be answered every other month by Brother Mason. Address all letters to Charles D. Mason, 47 North Ogden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

After a long period of negotiation with the War Production Board, the JOURNAL has passed now to a new basis of publication, which is designed to conform with regulations of paper-saving promulgated by the War Production Board. We are trying to avoid penalizing our correspondents, and regularly now we will have a good part of the JOURNAL devoted to letters and invite our enterprising press secretaries back into the fold.

The paper situation is not good, and may continue bad for a year or so after the close of hostilities. Reports come to us that the paper shortage is largely due to the manpower shortage in production fields. We are doing our best to keep up the appearance of the JOURNAL and "weather the storm" with as good a quality of publication as we can produce under the circumstances.

The House Where Lincoln Died

By John Gray Mullen



This is the House where Lincoln died.

(So says the sign on a house

On a plain street in Washington.)

But Lincoln did not die!

Vachel Lindsay, not so long ago, saw him in
Springfield,

And nightly Carl Sandburg speaks to him
from a newspaper office in Chicago.

Great men do not die.

They live forever.

From out their crumpled outer house a spirit
flows

Into all men of gracious will.

Good, great men do not die

For, within themselves, they gather the good
of millions, and give it back again

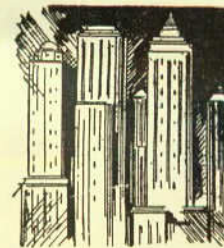
To tens of millions more!

This is no death!



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NO. 4

A. F. of L. Drives for Rounded HOME OWNERSHIP

FORECASTING a need of 15,600,000 dwelling units in the 10-year period after the war, the American Federation of Labor submits to Congress and the nation a program for ending piecemeal attack upon the problem and for meeting housing needs with a rounded long-range plan.

At the same time the American Federation of Labor proposes the setting up of a permanent Federal housing administration that will coordinate the work of local communities, municipalities, state and regional developments. The report is comprehensive and practical. It touches upon such problems as lowered interest rates, the acquisition of sites, the need for mutual home ownership, the provision of good houses on a rental basis, the question of houses for returned soldiers, the redevelopment of cities, slum clearance, Federal aids to states, rural housing and all other moot questions which so agitated the country during the last 15 years.

Coordinate the Program

As far as we know, this is the first attempt to coordinate a program that will make housing an over-all, smoothly running project which will really meet the needs of wage earners and their families. Here are excerpts from the report:

American workers believe that the formulation of a sound national housing policy is of the foremost importance to the attainment of full employment and of productive stability after the war. The moment hostilities end, this nation will be faced with an extreme housing emergency born of cumulative housing deficiencies of depression and recovery and greatly intensified by wartime conditions. Labor welcomes the committee's active study of postwar housing, and hopes the committee will help in guiding the course of action by the Federal Government toward a courageous and constructive solution of the difficult problems ahead.

In every town, in every city, and in the nation as a whole, we have a choice to make. This choice is between development of postwar housing which is carefully geared to the shifts and realignments of economic opportunity, of employment and of income of wage earners derived from their jobs. This choice means development of well-planned communities whose progress can go hand in hand with their economic growth. The other choice is to let things happen as they did

**Decries piecemeal attack on slums.
Advocates National Housing Board.
Views problem as unity. Stresses long-range planning**

in the past, and to accept the inevitable consequences — haphazard neighborhoods subject to economic instability, wide fluctuations in population, uncontrolled real estate speculation, a succession of inflation and collapse in values, with recurrent periods of widespread liquidation, bankruptcy and destitution.

Public Responsibility

Looking to the future, American labor demands orderly development of homes, neighborhoods and communities, each inseparable from the other, under the guardianship, trusteeship and leadership of the entire community. We are certain that the American people welcome and are prepared to insist on the exercise of true public responsibility on the part of every municipality, every state government, and on the part of the Federal Government to achieve this end. For it is a historic duty for every one of us to make America a better place to live. That duty can be discharged only through concerted undertaking by the whole community of the specific tasks of planning, development and building of better cities, better neighborhoods and better homes.

Provision of good homes is a responsibility which rests primarily on the local community. What kind of a place the city, town or village is to be is for the people of that city, town or village to decide. At the same time, there is no longer any doubt that the rebuilding of America after the war is a task which local communities cannot undertake alone. They will need guidance and aid.

Uniform Standards

The effort of any city to clean up its bad housing and to make it a better place to live is doomed to failure if shanty towns, slums and blight are permitted to spread lust outside the city limits. Construction standards must be made uniform, and rebuilding plans must be unified through a concerted effort of local governments of all jurisdictions in the area. City limits, municipal boundaries or county lines must not become barriers to

comprehensive and well-planned redevelopment of metropolitan areas, including all suburban sections surrounding the city proper. To effect cooperative arrangements among local governments is a responsibility in which state governments must not only share, but also lead.

In the past, Congress wisely provided for Federal assistance in the form of mortgage insurance of the FHA for relief to lending institutions and home buyers under the HOLC and aid to rehousing for slum dwellers under the USHA. Labor believes that these services, indispensable to the solution of the nation's housing problem, should be strengthened and supplemented by further aids and services.

To fulfill this responsibility of the Federal Government, we recommend the creation of a permanent statutory National Housing Board, under which the activities of the several Federal housing agencies should be unified. We propose that the National Housing Board, to be made responsible for over-all policy, consist of five members: its chairman, to act as the administrator; one member to represent Federal agencies responsible for private housing; one member to represent the public housing agencies of the Government; one member to be drawn from private business; and one member to represent labor. We believe that labor representation should be assured in the policy and operating functions of the board and of its constituent agencies.

Another important consideration should prompt Congress to provide without delay a statutory basis for a unified housing administration. It is extremely important that the nation's postwar housing program be conceived and executed as one, comprehensive, unified program for the entire nation. Our country's ability to avoid a major economic crisis in the years after the war, to escape the recurrence of mass unemployment and of widespread business and economic distress, depends so heavily on the rapid and orderly development of a large-scale housing program that the creation of an aggressive and effective agency to guide and further such a program becomes a primary requirement of America's strategy of peace.

Unified Attack

The idea of unified policy, a policy which would make sure that we attack the enormous housing need from all sides, and with all available weapons, is fundamental to the effectiveness of our postwar housing program and essential to its success. There is an acute and widespread housing shortage throughout the land. The physical need for shelter, for the provision of homes, is not a need confined to a particular section of the country, a particular class of people, or a particular income group. This need cuts

clear across our entire community. It can only be met through a closely-knit, inter-related, set of positive measures. The post-war housing market must be looked upon as a universal housing market. It is a market in which families of all incomes must participate. Unless we mobilize every available instrumentality of enterprise and commerce and bring into fullest possible use every available resource of skill, of labor and materials, and, where necessary, of Government aid, within a comprehensive framework of a unified, long-range plan, we will fail utterly in our entire peacetime endeavor to achieve full employment. Unless all interests concerned in housing team up with the Government to carry out such a plan, we will, likewise, fail in our effort of postwar reconstruction and redevelopment.

* * *

Special significance attaches to the fact that the families of wage earners participated in home ownership less than any other group. In 1939, only 30 per cent of all urban families whose sole source of income was wages, were either buying or owning their homes. Most wage earners in the lower paid industries and those with wage incomes of less than \$1,000 per year were tenants and were unable to afford the financial burden of home ownership. Even in the highest paid occupations and in the highest family wage income bracket of \$5,000 a year or more, only one-half of the families were prepared to assume the risks of home buying and home ownership.

* * *

Protection for Home Owners

The American Federation of Labor believes that, before we reach the crisis, adequate provision should be made to protect the home owner. We propose that at this time consideration be given to the following changes in the Federal legislation applicable to the FHIA:

(1) Easier terms should be supplied to the home purchasing family. Mortgage interest payments constitute the largest single cost to the home buyer. The present interest rate on loans fully insured by the Federal Government results in a yield too high for a

risk-proof investment. We ask that the rate of interest on FHA insured mortgage obligations be limited to not more than 1 percent above the going Federal rate of interest.

We also propose that an amortization period longer than the present 25-year limit be permitted, and recommend that this limit be extended to 32 years. In this connection, we suggest that consideration be given to the requirement of a fixed payment against the principal of the loan throughout the life of the mortgage, to make possible a more rapid amortization during the early years of the mortgage.

(2) There should be increased flexibility in the home ownership arrangement to accommodate the families whose future needs cannot be predicted at the time of home purchase. The home buyers' investment should be protected in cases of default due to unemployment or other causes. We recommend that provision be made for a grace period or moratorium on payments, extended, under stringent safeguards, up to two years, enabling the home buyer to make good the lapsed payments by lengthening the life of the mortgage proportionately.

We ask that a provision be written into law protecting the home buyer against deficiency judgments which may unfairly burden a family long after it was forced to abandon its home for reasons beyond its control.

In Good Times and Bad

It would also be wise to provide for a prepayment formula so that larger payments made during good times could be used to tide the home buyer over subsequent difficulties.

(3) We ask that the interests of the home buyer be protected by assuring soundness of construction through compliance with firm minimum standards. We recommend the use of a system of certificates of compliance, under which any failure of the builder to comply with the minimum structural standards, which may be discovered within two years after delivery, be made subject to redress or penalties.

(4) We believe it of vital importance that proper wage and employment standards be



Harry C. Bates, Chairman
A. F. of L. Housing Committee

maintained on all home construction. We urge that the present requirement of the law that not less than prevailing wages be paid on FHA insured projects of \$16,000 or more be extended to all home construction subject to FHA insurance.

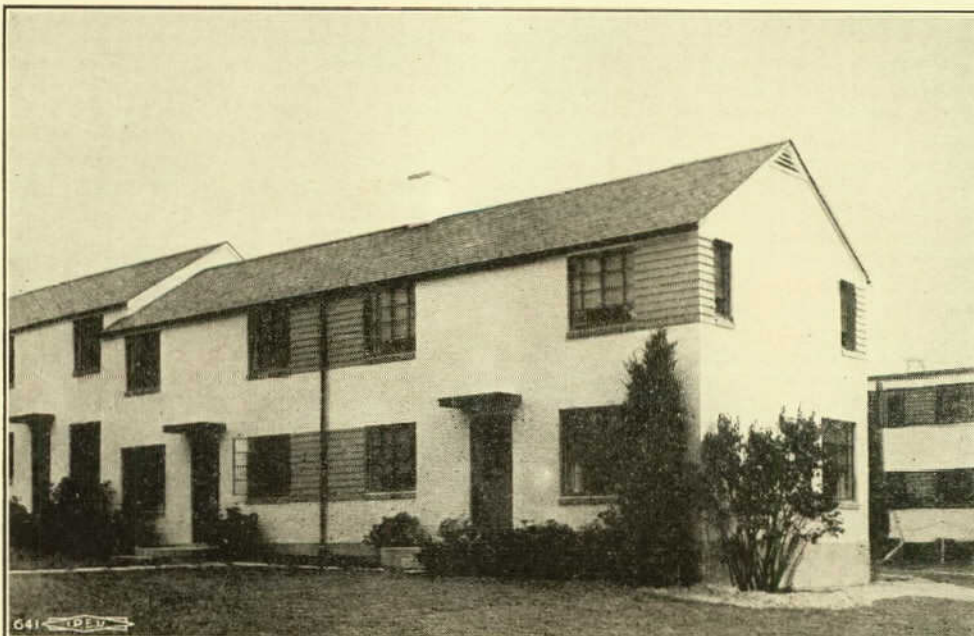
(5) We ask that the minimum standards of construction and the inspection procedures of the FHA be reviewed and strengthened, and that better standards of design and planning be required, including conformity to sound neighborhood plans. Neighborhood and community planning relating housing to employment, shopping, recreational and transportation facilities, would go far toward guaranteeing a long and satisfactory life of properties underwritten by the Federal Government, and prove to be a powerful force behind better city planning. Application of such standards would provide better living for home owners, and help keep the FHA insurance system actuarially sound.

* * *

Provision for All

As a matter of a sound and tested policy in the broadest public interest, labor calls for resumption and expansion of the slum clearance and rehousing program of the U. S. Housing Authority to provide decent homes to families of low income whom private enterprise cannot reach. We ask that early consideration be given by Congress to the appropriation of funds under the U. S. Housing Act sufficient to achieve an annual rate of construction of 500,000 dwelling units a year, to be built under local programs of properly constituted local housing authorities. We urge initial appropriations to make possible construction of not less than 250,000 dwelling units immediately following the cessation of hostilities. Congressional action is extremely urgent. An early authorization of adequate funds will enable local housing authorities to plan projects now, so that construction may be initiated as soon as war conditions permit.

(Continued on page 145)



Prewar Public Housing

Courtesy Resettlement Administration

YOU enter a classroom at the Engineering College, Marquette University, Milwaukee, and are at once struck by the ease with which serious courses in electronics are conducted. The adult students, members of the I. B. E. W., are relaxed, but they also are standing at alert attention. They smoke if they like. An engineer instructor from one of the great corporations is speaking from the rostrum in conversational tone. There is no pompous or tense effort to impress the journeyman students that they are in school or that the instructor is an all-wise phonograph providing high knowledge. The instructor does not spurn the funny story to make a point and the students interrupt at will, but in an orderly way, to ask questions. Profound theories on the photo-electric tube are made simple enough for laymen. In this wise the third term group of Electrical Workers of the I. B. E. W. at Marquette University proceeds to gather new intellectual equipment.

Frequently at one o'clock, after lunch and after much of the serious lecture work is out of the way, the entire group meets in the assembly room to talk over common problems, or to hear a guest speaker, or to receive announcements.

Blazing New Trails

Many visitors to the electronics courses indicate that by use of the screen, sound and the informative talks of key engineers, the I. B. E. W. Electronics School is blazing new educational trails for swift understanding of complex electrical problems. Often students take turns at teaching.

H. W. Maher, the I. B. E. W. liaison man at the college, is everywhere oiling up the machinery, observing progress and directing classes into proper channels.

Good times are not spurned by the students. They have their lunches together, their parties together, and they make frequent visitations to industrial plants for study and observation.

Another interesting feature of the educational technique at Marquette is the building of the students into the class. Seventy journeyman electricians can provide a lot of skill for use. When a projection machine is needed, some student operates the machine. Students build a great deal of equipment. This is a part of the assignment. One can see in the classrooms and in the libraries good examples of electronic assemblies built by the students under the direction of skilled engineers teaching the course. Moreover, the large laboratories, with tens of thousands of dollars of equipment, have been improved by the students themselves. Electronics machines are purchased from manufacturers, brought into the laboratories, and then are re-assembled so that every part of the machine can be taken in at a glance. Truly new educational trails are being blazed by the I. B. E. W. students at Marquette.

The following are the official rosters of the three classes at Marquette:

Industrial Electronics Course November 13, 1944

Name	Local Union
Baer, John	743
Batchelder, M. L.	772
Benham, Frederick	121
Blackwood, Gilbert	855
Blixt, Helmer	731
Blomquist, E. G.	522
Brunkow, Herbert	B569
Cantor, Dave	666
Collins, Wallace	948
Copp, George S.	665
Correll, Paul	143

I.B.E.W. ELECTRONICS School

Blazes New Trail

Old educational theories scrapped. Men are treated in human but effective manner. Great progress made

Industrial Electronics Course November 13, 1944

Name	Local Union
Crosland, W. R.	700
Cullen, William	212
Dawson, Harold L.	550
Dillon, O. H.	760
Doughty, Benjamin	277
Engelhardt, Elzo	196
Error, Nicholas	1081
Fewell, Jim	590
Figge, William	704
Fleming, Euclid	26
Frost, Bert	643
Garinger, J. Vance	481
Graham, Frank	59
Griffith, H.	430
Halley, Joe, Jr.	76
Hertweck, A. W.	417
Hershberger, Charles	726
Hidalgo, Joseph	861
Holt, Joe A.	200
Jones, H. H.	898
Jones, I. M.	644
Jones, J. Wilbur	611
Kyle, H. A.	852
Lamey, Herbert	16
Lynn, Lewis D.	939
Long, Frank J.	1068
McAlinn, Ed J.	3
Mahaney, John D.	26
Manning, Philip	9
Masters, Ed L.	740
Moser, John	58
Potts, Herman	429
Randall, George W.	538
Reynolds, Benjamin	268
Roberts, R. M.	666
Rosenkoetter, O. W.	1
Ruff, James R.	903
Saxer, E. R.	545
Scott, Milton	294
Seiden, R. T.	108
Shaw, F. F.	479
Shelley, Frank	332
Singleton, L. E.	B1392
Sederberg, F. B.	713
Sjoggerud, Milton	953
Smith, Howard A.	1081
Stuart, Marcus	779
Swant, George	540
Thomas, Warren	734
Thompson, Ned	301
Tittle, John G.	66
Waldvogel, Henry	607
Wallace, Joseph	5
Ware, D. C.	733
Welch, Raymond	415
Williamson, William	82
Rosenberg, P. E.	465

Industrial Electronics Course January 8, 1945

Name	Local Union
Albrecht, George M.	494
Allen, James B.	184
Anderson, Raymond F.	716
Ball, Robert	196
Bassett, Merl L.	574
Beaulieu, Gerard	707
Belleson, Harold R.	693
Benoist, Ed.	517
Bremken, Joseph J.	22
Cooper, John C.	801
Coughlin, Jack W.	483
Crider, S. Elmer	143
Curtis, George H.	210
Edwards, Robert R.	823
Fagan, S. E.	323
Fauver, Gale V.	697
Flores, A.	726
Foster, Charles C.	48
Gertsen, Carl	594
Grimes, Kenneth H.	948
Gudger, C. H.	238
Hagler, Harry	1054
Hensley, Medford S.	851
Herhold, Herman W.	306
Hiam, Peter	623
Hiscock, Eric D.	568
Hollomon, Lester M.	734
Hunciker, Irving H.	9
Kaun, Arthur	494
Krumm, Oscar A.	46
Ladley, Roy C.	193
Lamberson, William	307
Landon, LeRoy	557
Lang, John J.	275
Mapp, C. A.	624
Meyer, Henry J.	197
Midgley, John	731
Moore, Mark J.	616
Moore, Ralph V.	281
Myers, O. A.	466
Norton, William J.	481
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Second fine class of I.B.E.W. Electronics men at Marquette University

A. F. OF L. Backs Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill

Miami.

Forthright exposition of principles governing amendments to present Social Security Act

URGENT need for enactment of modernized social security legislation to prevent postwar depression and suffering was stressed by the AFL Executive Council in the following statement:

The peace to which all Americans look forward will prove a dangerous disillusionment if it is followed by widespread unemployment, suffering and depression.

America does not want peace with breadlines. Our people insist upon peace with security.

The executive council recognizes the fact that the best economic security for the worker is a good job at good pay, but it is impossible under our free economy to guarantee jobs for all. And the American people feel that the sacrifice of freedom is too high a price to pay for the kind of economic security that is possible under a completely regimented economy.

Broad Social Security Program

Labor sees only one alternative—a broad social security program which will protect our free enterprise system from its own shortcomings and which will provide safe insurance for the individual against the evils resulting from temporary unemployment, old age, illness and disability.

Therefore, the executive council urges Congress to take immediate and favorable action on the Wagner-Murray-Dingell amendments to the Social Security Act.

This measure will offer security against old age to 25 million Americans not now covered by the Social Security Act. Both major parties have pledged themselves to correct this unfair situation. This portion of the bill no longer can be regarded as controversial. It should be enacted at once.

Unity Needed

Secondly, the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill proposes to modernize and improve the present faulty unemployment compensation system. The executive council concedes that unemployment compensation is no cure for a depression, but an effective system can prevent one from developing in the postwar reconversion period when millions of workers will suffer from enforced idleness. America is an economic whole. It needs a uniform unemployment compensation system for the country, not 48 miscellaneous types. Benefits and their duration should be increased to a reasonable standard. That this can be done without throwing Federal and state treasuries into debt is proved by the fact that vast reserves have accumulated during the war production boom when unemployment was reduced to a minimum.

Perhaps the most controversial section of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill deals with



William Green, President
A. F. of L.

health and disability insurance. The harsh facts about shocking health conditions still existing in America which were exposed by a recent state investigation appear to have made no impression upon certain elements in the medical profession which continue to oppose this measure. Their outcries of "socialized medicine" are unfounded. Their fears as to the effect on professional earnings are groundless. This bill would make the services of competent physicians available to millions of citizens who can't afford now to consult a doctor or pay for hospital care. It would improve and extend the nation's medical facilities. It would permit the patient to choose his own doctor. It would allow individual physicians to maintain private practice.

It would not place nearly as heavy a burden on government finances as the present prevalence of curable illness does upon the national economy.

America of the Future

In fact, by applying the insurance principle to a field where it naturally belongs, this bill will strengthen the America of the future, alleviate human suffering and lift the medical profession to new heights of service and security.

The executive council trusts that Congress will have the vision and the courage to act constructively on this vital matter.

Worth Its Money Price

In this part of the report the price of social security has been shown so far as it can now be shown, in terms of money. Is it worth the price to each of the three parties concerned in paying—insured person, employer and the State? For the insured person the answer is clear. The capacity and the desire of British people to contribute for security are among the most certain and most impressive social facts of today. They are shown in the phenomenal growth both of industrial assurance and of hospital contributory schemes. They have been

(Continued on page 140)



If medical care becomes part of the heritage of the people, children like this boy will be given continuous protection.

Water Works Group

Hits Bare Neutral

GROUNDING OF ELECTRIC CIRCUITS ON WATER PIPE

Statement of A.W.W.A. Policy

THROUGHOUT the period that the protective grounding of electric circuits on water pipes has been advocated as a safety measure, the American Water Works Association has attempted to cooperate with those supporting the practice, so long as damage to water pipe or water quality did not occur. In recent years, it has appeared that a tendency exists to assert the propriety of increasing the travel of current over water pipe, not as a matter of additional safety, but as a means of simplifying certain problems derived from the use of electric current and from the equipment and devices conventionally installed or advocated for approval and use in the electric utility field.

The preparation and publication of an interim report by the "joint research committee on grounding" has therefore been taken as an occasion for the board of directors of the A. W. W. A. to discuss the subject and to record its opinions on behalf of the North American water supply industry. The statement follows:

The American Water Works Association has cooperated in the activities of the American research committee on grounding through the appointment of representatives to the committee, and through the active participation of these representatives in the work that the committee has accomplished. As evidence of that participation, the 1944 interim report of the committee is published in the A. W. W. A. Journal. The phraseology of this report clearly indicates that it is not a final report of the committee.

Matters of Policy

The grounding of electric wiring systems on water service pipes involves matters of policy as well as engineering and technical facts. While the representatives of the American Water Works Association on the research committee have participated in the preparation of this report and the A. W. W. A. gives the report circulation through publication in its Journal, it considers it necessary to record definitely certain opinions upon the subject.

(1) This association will cooperate in all practices which lead to greater safety for the public. It will continue to consider all proposed measures, which are called safety measures, to see (1) whether such measures have the importance attributed to them by their proponents; (2) whether the proposed practices are effective; and (3) whether the practices are being proposed upon grounds of economy rather than fundamental merit.

(2) This association notes, on behalf of water works executives generally, that the grounding of electric services upon water pipes is understood to be desirable in the interest of safety of the users of electric current. It observes that water departments and companies do not install such connec-

Again takes stand against grounding of electric circuits on water pipe

tions; derive no benefit from them; may be damaged by them; and tolerate them only because of their reputed importance in providing electric service safety. It further observes that grounding of electric service lines through automatic safety switching has been widely used in England, Europe and Australia.

(3) It maintains its general objections to the systematic interchange of stray electric current from electrical distribution systems to water pipes, and its unqualified opposition to the use of the water pipe system or its connections as an essential or integral current-carrying part of any electrical distribution system. It is, however, not objecting to the current interchanges which occur during comparatively brief and infrequent in-

(Continued on page 141)

NBFU Pamphlet No. 70

1940
NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE
—
STANDARD
OF THE
National Board of Fire Underwriters
FOR
ELECTRIC WIRING
AND
APPARATUS
AS RECOMMENDED BY THE
NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION
—
AMERICAN STANDARD
Approved August 7, 1940
by
AMERICAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION
—
NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS
85 John Street, New York, N. Y.
222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco, Calif.
NOVEMBER, 1940

Printed in U. S. A.

Engineers Respond To I.B.E.W. Code Principles

LETTERS of approval of the policy of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on code standards have been pouring into the International Office since the publication of the preamble and principles in February. These voluntary letters bring encouragement to the union and to its colleagues in the fight for high standards that will protect the public in matters of safety of property and human life.

Here is a sample of a letter from an electrical engineer in Boston, Mass.:

"I have just received a copy of 'I.B.E.W. Principles for United States Relative to Electrical Codes and Standards.' This probably reached me because I am a member of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors. Since by profession I am a (registered) professional engineer, and am in complete accord with the principles set forth in this excellent pamphlet, I would like to suggest that it be made available to all members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the National Society of Professional Engineers.

"I agree that wiring has been the neglected branch of the electrical industry. Emphasis has been placed upon the importance of adequate equipment, but too often this equipment is sold and installed by those who have too little appreciation of the importance of adequate and safe wiring. Too often, also, the wiring layout is not prepared

by a competent and registered professional electrical engineer.

A Splendid Job

"Your organization is doing a splendid job in maintaining and improving existing standards, and I do not believe many engineers feel that your only interest is to make additional work for your members. What is good for the public is good, not only for your membership, but for the entire electrical industry.

"I have often thought that it might be of mutual advantage if I.B.E.W. members (who are licensed electricians in most states) were unwilling to install wiring from drawings that were not designed by responsible registered professional (electrical engineers). Since most states require practicing professional engineers to be registered or licensed, this thought is probably a logical and practical suggestion. Possibly you are thinking along the same lines."

Another letter comes from a city electrician in an important midwest city:

"It was indeed very gratifying to receive the booklet and to hear of the stand the I.B.E.W. is to take regarding the public's interest.

"The code in its infancy, and when it was a code in the interest of safety to the public, was against multiple grounds. I cannot un-

(Continued on page 140)

The Electrical Committee, which formulates the National Electrical Code, meets at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, May 13, 1945, to revise the present code. This meeting is important. The electrical industry can be made to take a backward step if the general pattern of sound standards is not upheld.

According to custom, the Electrical Committee issues a preprint of proposals for code changes in February.

Their preprint (1945) is herewith examined by the National Advisory Code Committee of the I. B. E. W., its "jokers" discovered, and opposed.

The Preprint of Article Committee Recommendations for Changes in the National Electrical Code at the May 13 Meeting of the Electrical Committee of N. F. P. A. Appraisal by I. B. E. W. of the Various Recommendations to I. B. E. W. Members:

I

Status of Article Committees, Electrical Committee and I. B. E. W. Participation

Each two or three years, under normal conditions, such a preprint is issued after a period of work of the article committees in studying the various recommendations for code changes which are placed before them. Usually a meeting of the Electrical Committee has already been called and follows after the preprint has been widely distributed to give opportunity for all concerned to study the recommendations of the article committees and to form their judgment as to whether such recommendations should be supported or opposed.

At the Electrical Committee meeting some recommended changes are adopted, some rejected, some amended or, for some, substitutes are presented and adopted. This process of code-making has been developing for more than 50 years. The Electrical Committee now has 50 voting members, of which one voting member, only, represents the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

It is a responsibility to be a member of an article committee, to watch what code changes are proposed and to appraise whether such proposals are sound or unsound. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is now represented on but nine article committees out of some 43 article committees altogether. The article committees on which the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is represented deal with some 17 articles out of some 64 articles, altogether, in the code.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and its working representative on the article committees fully realize their responsibility, and have during the 1944 period of preparation of the article committee recommendations, worked, studied and utilized advice of the I. B. E. W.'s National Advisory Code Committee—also referring to "I. B. E. W. Principles for United States Relative to Electrical Codes and Standards." The I. B. E. W. effort has been to protect and advance the public interest in assuring that the code requirements and permissions shall assure safety to life and property with economy of first and continuing costs, in the knowledge that this public interest is ultimately the best interest of members of

I. B. E. W. Appraises

Proposals For CODE

Preprint of Article Committee recommendations carefully scanned in light of I. B. E. W. principles. Now issues are clear

the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Unfortunately the principles on which the National Electrical Code requirements and permissions are based, have not been clearly identified and stated as principles in the code, though the value of this safeguard to the code has long been urged. If members of article committees and of the Electrical Committee had a comprehensive set of correct principles, clearly expressed, by which to be guided, many tendencies to violate these established correct principles would be avoided in article committee work—saving time and conserving the code. Rarely would a violating requirement or permission be recommended by an article committee or placed in the code. Existing violations, fortunately few, but stultifying, would be rather quickly eliminated. Thus the code would be made acceptable, in future, to jurisdictional authorities, with much less modification than where violating requirements and permissions are included, which most jurisdictional authorities, when apprized of them, wish to remove so that their codes will adhere to correct principles in all respects even though the National Code does not.

A few of the 1944 article committee recommendations for code changes contain requirements or permissions which add, extend or continue violations of correct code principles. Most of these errors were observed while the article committee work was proceeding; and opposition, and non-violating requirements and permissions as substitutes were offered by the I. B. E. W. representative and others. The I. B. E. W. representative has carefully watched for, and as far as possible, located and recorded objections to all such recommended new or continued violations.

The relatively far-too-small representation of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on the Electrical Committee becomes a serious matter at the present stage, when actions are to be considered and taken by the Electrical Committee itself on all recommended code changes placed before that committee by its 43 article committees, during the whole week of May 13. While several groups, called major interests, have seven voting members each in the total voting membership of 50, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, up to now, has but one voting member, very inadequately representing the I. B. E. W.'s ability and readiness to serve the Electrical Committee in line with established correct principles in the public interest.

In the case of jurisdictional codes of municipal and state jurisdictions, the I. B. E. W.'s voice, calling for adherence to

correct principles and practicality, will of course be proportionately much more ample and effective than is represented by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' one vote out of 50 on the Electrical Committee at this time.

Many jurisdictional authorities are now requesting more active participation than heretofore, by I. B. E. W. representatives, in their consideration of adoption or change of their jurisdictional codes.

II

Present I. B. E. W. Appraisal of Article Committee Recommendations

In all appraisals of existing or recommended requirements or permissions, in both national and jurisdictional codes, I. B. E. W. and its representatives are guided by their declared and published "principles," thus gaining and retaining correctness and consistency of attitude and checking any tendency of representatives to be unduly influenced by forensic abilities of special pleaders for code changes involving one or another violation, in varying degree, of a correct established "principle." The I. B. E. W. motto, in appraising codes, is "let principle decide."

1. In the article committee work in which the I. B. E. W. representative actively and constructively participated, his reports indicate that a cooperative, constructive spirit and action was evidenced by the representatives of all interests on most of the recommended changes in requirements and permissions, which were under consideration by the various article committees. The voting and results in the article committee recommendations to the Electrical Committee are also indicated by his reports to be, in most cases, fair and not in violation of established correct code principles.

Were the established correct code principles clearly enunciated in the code, the I. B. E. W. representative's reports indicate that the occasional tendency on the part of some article committee members to propose or support some violating requirement or permission would undoubtedly disappear, to the great benefit of code development, and the code's future adoption with progressively less change, by the various jurisdictional authorities.

2. While minor differences between members arose, in article committee activities, as to the degree of protection to be set by certain requirements or permissions, in the recommendations of the article committees, for code changes, the ultimate result appeared good in most of these minor cases. If a greater degree of protection should later be found necessary, there seems little doubt that this will be arrived at, later, by intelligent agreement.

3. Violations of correct principles or other seriously objectionable provisions can not, of course, be left, safely, in the 1945 code edition.

4. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers does not at this date appraise any of the code changes recommended by the article committees as warranting a public expression of I. B. E. W. disapproval, except as set forth in the succeeding paragraphs.

Studies will, of course, be continued by the I. B. E. W.'s working representative and by its National Advisory Code Committee, and information there obtained may later warrant some supplementary publicized appraisal by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as to its disapproval of some recommended requirement or permission not yet appraised as against the public interest. Also at the Electrical Committee meeting need may arise for the I. B. E. W.'s voting against some recommended code changes not yet appraised as objectionable. But these cases of a later I. B. E. W. appraisal of some recommended change in requirement or permission as objectionable—against the public interest, will almost certainly be few unless Electrical Committee operations are less deliberate, fair and consistent than is expected.

5. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers does now appraise the few following article committee recommendations and submissions, as presented in the preprint, as of seriously objectionable nature, vitally against public interest, and warranting a present public expression of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' disapproval of them, for inclusion in the National Electrical Code—and for inclusion in jurisdictional codes.

As a constructive, timely, cooperation with the Electrical Committee and the National Fire Protection Association, a sound substitute, adhering to established correct code principles, is presented below, wherever an article committee recommendation or "submission" is appraised as seriously objectionable because of violating such correct principles.

III

Against Public Interest

(a) Section 2523. In Article 250 Committee a first recommendation of the article committee (that is, a recommendation of a slight majority) as noted in the preprint, is to make an exception (a violation) to the correct principle which Section 2523 itself sets forth, which principle is—"No connection to a grounding electrode shall be made from the grounded circuit conductor on the load side of the service disconnecting means."

The exception recommended by the article committee (the slight majority) is to follow this correct principle, as quoted above, with a permitted violation or exception, reading—"except as provided for in Section 2524." In Section 2524, as proposed by this same slight majority, not only is a permission to make such a violating connection continued, but a requirement to violate is added, as is pointed out below. Thus there is a majority recommendation to change the text of Section 2523, to continue (and confirm) an existing permitted violation, and to extend this permitted violation to a required violation.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers appraises this article (majority) committee recommendation as vitally objectionable—against public interest. The minority report recommendation, on the other hand, is appraised as soundly adhering to the correct principle. Such a substitute Sec-



National Advisory Code Committee in Session

tion 2523 as that below adheres to the correct principle and is in accord with the correct minority report. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers appraises this substitute as correct.

"Section 2523—Grounding Connection for Alternating Current Systems. (Correct)

"Secondary alternating current circuits which are to be grounded shall have a connection to a grounding electrode at each individual service, except as provided for in Section 2521. The connection shall be made on the supply side of the service disconnecting means. Each secondary distribution system which is grounded shall have at least one additional connection to a grounding electrode at the transformer or elsewhere. No connection to a grounding electrode shall be made to the grounded circuit conductor on the load side of the service disconnecting means."

Note: Any other substitute Section 2523 which does not extend, increase or continue a violation of principle will be appraised as correct. No change of text which changes the character of the exception, or continues it or can be so construed, will be appraised as correct.

(b) Section 2524. In Article 250 Committee, a second recommendation of the article committee (that is, a recommendation of a slight majority) as noted in the preprint, is to make an exception to the correct principle which Section 2523 sets forth, and to make this exception not only a permission to violate but a requirement to violate.

Thus there is a majority recommendation to change the text of Section 2524 to continue (confirm) an existing permitted violation, and to extend this permitted violation to a required violation.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers appraises this article (majority) committee recommendation as vitally objectionable—against public interest. The minority report recommendation is appraised as soundly

adhering to the correct principle. Such a substitute Section 2524 as that below adheres to the correct principle and is thus in accord with the correct minority report, and has the added advantages of being much briefer, clearer and having its scope properly narrowed to the one case (only) where the facts have shown that deaths of dairy animals warrant a special treatment in a separate code section. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers appraises this substitute as correct.

"Section 2524—Two or More Buildings Served by a Single Service. (Correct)

"If more than one building is served by the same (master) service from an alternating current supply, each building so served, but at which the service over-current and disconnecting means are not located, may, and if it is a farm building housing dairy animals shall, have a supplementary grounding electrode at that building, which shall be connected by a supplementary grounding conductor to the service grounding electrode required (by Section 2523) at the line side of the service disconnecting means and over current means supplying two or more buildings, but which shall not be connected to a load-side grounded conductor."

Comment (1). This wording appears to have about the minimum of words necessary to keep Section 2524 from violating the established correct code principle. Section 2524, so written, has no exception which violates, and no exception need be nor should be mentioned or permitted, in either Section 2523 or Section 2524.

(2) If deemed necessary, to cover specifically the condition of large housing projects, fed through a secondary feeder disconnecting and overcurrent means, a fine print note should be added about as follows:

"A feeder disconnecting and overcurrent means through which several residences are supplied does not constitute a single (or master) service to two or more buildings, if

there are service means at each residence and the conductors supplying each residence are carried entirely outside of buildings."

(3) If it becomes necessary or advisable to treat other classes of buildings as farm buildings housing dairy animals are treated in above text (and for no other class has any such necessity or advisability yet been shown), this can be added to the above text, without violation of the established correct code principle.

Note: Any other substitute Section 2524 which does not extend, increase or continue a violation of principle will be appraised as correct. No change of text which changes the character of the violation of principle in Section 2524, or continues it, or can be so construed, will be appraised as correct.

(c) Section 2553A. In Article 250 Committee, a third recommendation of the article committee (that is, a recommendation of a slight majority) as noted in the preprint, is to add a requirement to the existing code, which is not (except two words "in or") a violating requirement if other sections of Article 250 neither permit nor require a violation of correct principle, but which becomes a violating requirement, if such violations as those recommended by the article (majority) committee for Sections 2523 and 2524, or 2559 or 2560 are in the code.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers appraises this article (majority) committee recommendation as vitally objectionable—against public interest. The minority report recommendation is appraised as soundly adhering to the correct principle. Such a substitute Section 2553A as that below adheres to the correct principle and is in accord with the correct minority report. The I. B. E. W. appraises this substitute as correct.

"Section 2553A. Common Grounding Electrodes. (Correct)

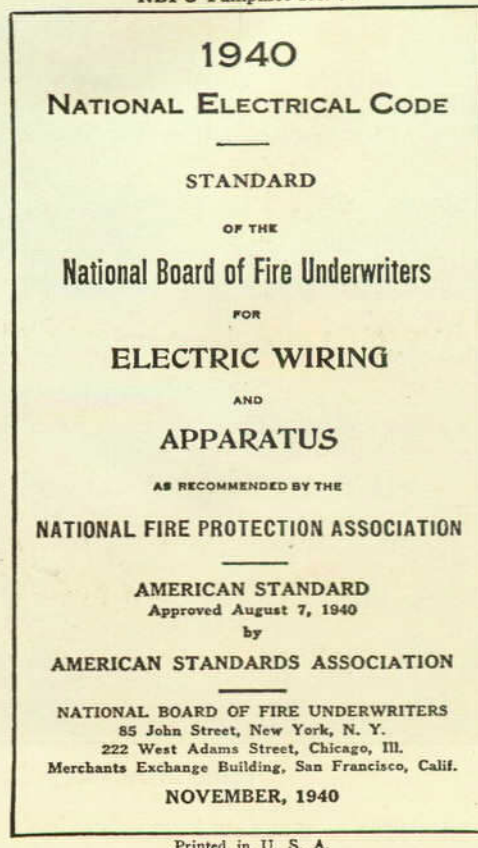
"Where the alternating current system is connected, from the line side, only, of its service disconnecting and over current means, by grounding conductor, or supplementary grounding conductor, to either a grounding electrode or a supplementary grounding electrode at any building which those service means supply—the grounding electrode at that building shall be conducted by a grounding conductor to any electrical equipment frames and conductor enclosures in that building, if they are to be grounded."

Comment. With such text as above no new violation, and no extended violation, of the correct code principle will have been added to the code. Without some text which accomplishes this same result, neither the majority report's new recommended Section 2553A nor any similar one can be appraised as correct. They must be appraised as vitally objectionable—violating the correct principle.

Note: Any other substitute Section 2553A which does not extend, increase or continue a violation of correct principle will be appraised as correct. No change of text which contains a permission or requirement to violate the correct code principle, or can be so construed, will be appraised as correct.

(d) Section 2559. In Article 250 Committee, a fourth recommendation of the article committee (that is, a recommendation of a slight majority) as noted in the preprint, is to add a permission that "range frames may

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be grounded by connection to the grounded circuit conductor." This is a permission violating the correct principle that "grounded, as well as other, conductors on load side of service means shall be kept fully insulated."

This permission is much extended beyond the permission given in Interim Amendment No. 53, in that the amendment did not permit if frames are connected to or in contact with other (grounded) equipment or structures. It is a worse violation of correct principle than that in the interim amendment, which was in itself a vitally objectionable violation—against public interest.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers appraises this article (majority) committee recommendation as vitally objectionable—against public interest. The minority report recommendation is appraised as soundly adhering to the correct principle. Such a substitute Section 2559 as that below adheres to the correct principle and is in accord with the correct minority report. The I. B. E. W. appraises this substitute as correct.

"Section 2559—Frames of Electric Ranges. (Correct)

"Frames of electric ranges shall be grounded by any of the means provided for in Sections 2556 and 2558."

Note: Any other substitute Section 2559 which does not continue or extend a violation of correct principle will be appraised as correct. No change of text which continues or extends a permission or requirement to violate the correct code principle, or can be so construed, will be appraised as correct.

(e) Section 2560. In Article 250 Committee, a fifth recommendation of the article committee (that is, a recommendation of a slight majority) as noted in the preprint, is to add several permissions, by reference, to permit violations of the established correct code principles:

(1) that grounded circuit conductor on the load side of service means shall not be used for grounding equipment, cable armor or metal raceways;

(2) that grounded circuit conductor on the load side of service means shall not be connected to ground (Section 2523 without the permissive exception or violation which the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers appraises as vitally objectionable—against public interest);

(3) that grounded conductor on load side of service means shall be kept fully insulated. (Note that Article 336 Committee recommendation is not to continue the violating, emergency interim amendment Section 3372).

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers appraises this article (majority) committee recommendation as vitally objectionable—against public interest. The minority report recommendation is appraised as soundly adhering to the correct principle. Such a substitute Section 2560 as that below adheres to the correct principle and is in accord with the correct minority report. The I. B. E. W. appraises this substitute as correct.

"Section 2560—Grounding Equipment to Grounded Conductor. (Correct)

"The grounded service conductor on the supply side of the service disconnecting means may be used for grounding meter housings and service equipment. The grounded circuit conductor on the load side of the service disconnecting means shall not be used for grounding equipment, cable armor, or metallic raceways."

Note: Any other substitute Section 2560 which does not continue or extend a violation of correct principle will be appraised as correct. No change of text which continues or extends a permission or requirement to violate the correct code principles, or can be so construed, will be appraised as correct.

(f) Section 3023

Note: This is a "proposal passed on (to the Electrical Committee) without action and without prejudice after considerable discussion, by the Augmented Article 300 Committee, leaving the subject open for discussion."

In Article 300 Committee a proposal "submitted" (not "recommended") by the article committee, as noted in the "preprint," is to add a permission Section 3023 to the code which permission violates the correct code principle of full insulation for all load-side conductors.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers appraises this article committee "submitted" proposal (not "recommended") as vitally objectionable—against public interest. Such a substitute Section 3023 as that below adheres to the correct principle. The I. B. E. W. appraises this substitute as correct.

"Section 3023—Each Load Conductor to be Fully Insulated. (Correct)

"Each load conductor, including any grounded one, shall be kept fully insulated for the voltage of the system, at all points on load side of service disconnecting and over-current means, and at no point may be connected to any conductor enclosure or equipment frame."

Note: Any other substitute Section 3023 which does not add, extend, increase or con-

(Continued on page 147)

Holy Gee! These Stories

Set You in Stitches

HERE'S a little poem written by the wife of one of our Brothers. While the poem waxes humorous, the story behind the poem is touching.

The author of "The Electrical Man" is Mrs. Elmer Erwin, whose husband was an active member of L. U. No. 124 for some 33 years. He was claimed by death in 1943 after spending many weeks in the hospital. Mrs. Erwin is clever, and was with him constantly, always thinking of some way to amuse him. It was while spending a night at the hospital with him that she wrote these lines—with the express purpose of reading them to him when he woke, for she knew he would get a kick out of them—particularly since it happened to be a true episode in their own lives. However, he took a turn for the worse and never heard the poem. She has given her consent to let us publish it in the JOURNAL.

The Electrical Man

At our house we have an electrical man
Who knows all the tricks of the trade—
The number of wires it takes for the job,
Of just what those wires are made . . .

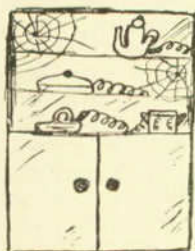
The kind it will take to go under the floor—
The ones that should go on the top;
And into a hole he has bored in the wall
Just how many wires to drop.

An intricate meter he handles with ease,
Gives life to a sweeper or fan . . .
Oh, he is a wonder—he says so himself—
This charming electrical man!

But all of our floor plugs are weary with age,
Our fixtures are hanging awry—
Oh, yes—he will fix them—as soon as there's time,
Of course there are parts he can't buy.

Our gadgets are laid safely upon a shelf,
Each one has an ailment or so;
Some day he'll find time (or that's just what he says)

Then watch every one of them go.



G41-1000

Our neighbors, the Browns, have the brightest of lights,
Their gadgets are running like new;
He dropped in to call and found plenty of time
To give them an hour or two.

The lady next door has a washing machine
That runs with an excellent purr—
Because, on a holiday, not long ago,
He fixed up the motor for her.

Our contributors touch off a cataclysm of laughter. Wife gets light over sink. Lineman gets "medicine"

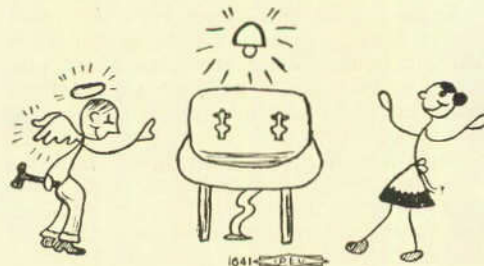
Now the shoemaker's children never have shoes,
The baker is hungry for bread,
The man who sells hats to the whole of the world
Has never a one for his head . . .



G41-1000

But electrical men are all very smart—
You hear about that every day . . .
You'd think they would alter that ancient old rule
And do things a different way.

But you must give credit where credit is due:
My sink has a beautiful light . . .
It's shiny and new, and it's straight, and it's strong—
It really and truly is right!



G41-1000

I needed—and wanted—and begged, for that light . . .
Why I even resorted to tears;
One day, in a flash, there it was all aglow—
The work of about thirty years.

The following contribution was sent in by Brother T. O. Drummond of L. U. No. 611, Albuquerque, New Mexico, who said that he and his pals had chuckled over it at a recent get-together and he thought the JOURNAL readers might get a kick out of it also.

Them New Fangled 'Lectric Lights

Killark Corners, Mo.

Dere Cousin

Here's the news what happened since I rit last.

I jist cum back from waitin in line at Seerz-Robuck to git a box of shells to shoot some coons. Clem's hound dog Nell's been treein fer practive while Clem's away doin some treein hisself of Japs over in the Philip-pines. Ma's about done with that patch kwilt she's apiecin for Clem. Pa sez he's gonna put that lower 40 in terbacky next spring. We orta do rite smart on it what with city folks ahowlin fer cigaretts.



G41-1000

Pa's got a rite smart rumatiz frum sleepin in the barn with the leaky roof. You recollect me tellin about those lectrishun fellers hangin them wires to the barn from them rea poles. They connectted 2 of them wires to a lite and this lit up the hull barn mighty smart. They fergot to tell us how to put it out. Paw figgered it was too dangerous with a lite in the barn all nite which worried ole Gene the mule so he stood watch till he fell asleep. But the hens didn't sleep abit. It shore fooled them, they just stayed up and laid. Paw and the hens was shore wore out when the lectrishun fellers come back next mornin and showed us how to turn the lite out.



The kerosene we're savin with those new fangled lites we mix with reglar gas in the Overland and it looks now we'll stretch our A tickets for another trip to Ant Sophies. It's nigh on 9 o'clock so I'll be gettin to bed.

Rite respectful,

COUSIN JIM.

P. S. I jist noticed I rit this on back of the respee for the "sooth" Paw's takin fer his rumatiz—but no need to return it—I know it by heart as I rit it down fer that lectrishun feller who took it to mend the shoulder he sprained when he fell over the sow Paw was sloppin.

Esturnal and Inturnal Sooth (Better than Peruna). First, holler out large punkin, then put in layer of razins 2 inches deep. Then layer of brown sugar. Then inch layer of razins—then sugar and water till pun-

(Continued on page 146)



G41-1000



Unionists In Chains

THE current efforts to pass anti-union legislation in the various states are symptomatic of a spreading callousness concerning the rights of individuals in a land founded upon the doctrine of human equality and dedicated to the preservation of individual freedom. Public sanction of such legislation is giving toleration to outright violations of the civil rights of citizens of all classes. While the laws are aimed primarily at state control and regulation of labor unions by retarding their growth and disrupting the functioning of trade union organizations, most of them are drafted in such a way that they tend to nullify beneficial Federal legislation, such as the National Labor Relations Act. In spite of numerous court decisions which declare such attempts at regulation to be unconstitutional and in conflict with Federal laws, the drive for more of the same type of legislation is continuing in the various state legislatures.

A Common Origin

The basic aims of all of the state anti-labor laws recently proposed or enacted have such a marked similarity as to suggest a common origin, probably the Christian American Association. This association acts as a front for a group of labor union haters, and is neither Christian nor American. All of the anti-labor laws follow the same pattern, and incorporate the following provisions: (a) All unions and officers in unions must register or secure a license before they can do business as officers or as unions; (b) strikes, boycotts and picketing are prohibited unless authorized by a majority vote of all employees of the industrial segment involved; (c) control of the internal affairs of labor organizations is vested in the state by giving to the state the right to fix and regulate fees, dues and assessments of labor unions and to control the levying of fines and likewise to regulate elections of officers, compel detailed financial accounting, etc.

Joseph A. Padway, general counsel of the American Federation of Labor, is of the opinion that "If the major provisions of these bills are upheld by the courts, then it will spell the destruction of free trade unionism in this country. 'Voluntarism', on which trade unionism has heretofore been based,

ANTI-LABOR Laws Stem from Same Source

**"Christian American" Association
backed by dirty dollars waging
sneak attack**

will disappear and unions will virtually become the creatures of the state."

States With Anti-Union Laws

Laws incorporating most of the basic anti-union provisions outlined above have been passed in the states of Colorado, Idaho, South Dakota, Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Michigan, Florida, Alabama, Massachusetts, and Minnesota. Many of the 44 state legislatures which are meeting this year will consider similar legislation.

Most of the new bills include the Christian American's "right to work" amendments which ban the closed shop, union shop, maintenance of membership and check-off. Bills have been introduced in Arizona, Tennessee and Vermont that would forbid any union from requiring a veteran to join the union in order to obtain a job.

As an outgrowth of the recent utility strike in Cleveland, a bill has been introduced in the Ohio legislature forbidding strikes in public utilities and transportation.

These recent anti-labor laws, if valid, would remove from the field of collective bargaining one of the most important subjects, mainly the conditions under which union men will accept employment or under which employers will give employment. The great value of closed-shop agreements has been repeatedly demonstrated during the present war emergency. These agreements have stabilized working conditions, removed jurisdictional strife and guaranteed job security and equality of bargaining power.

Florida Decision

The most recent decision involving the "closed shop" principle was handed down by the Florida Supreme Court on November 10, 1943, in the Tampa shipbuilding case. The court upheld labor's argument dealing with the fundamental philosophy of the closed shop, which was that an employer desiring to enter a closed-shop agreement had the absolute constitutional right to do so free from interference or prohibition on the part of the state; and by the same token working men members of a labor union had a similar right to refuse to work with non-union men if they did not desire to do so. The Florida court said: "Management is free to hire only union men if it chooses. Likewise labor is free to work only with union men if it chooses."

The picture with respect to this anti-labor legislation is not at all dark, however. By presenting a united front, labor is making court gains in the fight on these new anti-union laws. Steps are being taken to test the constitutionality of the various provisions incorporated in the state laws. In January, the United States Supreme Court invalidated the Texas law requiring

licenses for paid labor organizers, holding that it ran afoul of freedom of speech and assembly. The court conceded that some form of state regulation might be permissible, but made it plain that the whole matter of state authority boils down to where the line can be drawn between state police powers and the Federal grants of free speech and assembly. It has before it on appeal similar cases from Alabama, Florida and Wisconsin. A Texas court has also ruled that "attempts to regulate election of officers by limiting their tenure of office, etc." is an illegal use of state powers.

In other recent court decisions, compulsory incorporation was held unconstitutional by the Colorado Supreme Court.

"Hot cargo" provisions were declared unconstitutional in South Dakota and Alabama.

The provisions which require that strikes can only be called by a majority of the workers in a plant has been held unconstitutional in Alabama, South Dakota and Florida Supreme Courts, and constitutional in the Colorado Supreme Court. This ruling was reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court in a recent decision which declared the majority vote provision in the Colorado law unconstitutional.

Filing Financial Returns

Compulsory filing of financial returns by unions has been held constitutional by the South Dakota and Alabama state courts. Appeals from these decisions are now pending in the U. S. Supreme Court.

State regulation of union fees, fines and dues was declared unconstitutional by the Colorado Supreme Court.

Collection of permit fees has been held illegal in Texas and Alabama by the state supreme courts. Appeals from these decisions are now pending in the U. S. Supreme Court. Prohibition of political contributions by unions has been declared unconstitutional in Alabama and constitutional in Texas. The U. S. Supreme Court has agreed to review these decisions also.

A series of laws dealing with the statute of limitations on wage claims is also being proposed in many states this year. Such laws have already been passed in Iowa, Oregon, Virginia and Connecticut and have been tested in the state courts. The Iowa and Oregon laws limited the period within which wage claims could be filed to six months. The Federal Court of the State of Oregon ruled that the state statute was unreasonable and that it denied the employee his rights under the "due process" clause of the fourteenth amendment. Also that it discriminated against the Fair Labor Standards Act with respect to wage claims and that it violated Article I, Section 10, of the United States Constitution by impairing the obligation of contract and Article I, Section 8, which deals with the right of the Federal Government to regulate interstate commerce. The district court in Iowa has ruled that state's statute of limitations unconstitutional on the grounds that it is an attempt to amend Fed-

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Another Sharp **CRITICISM** of Housing Methods

Reorganizing the Residential Construction Industry Book Review: American Housing, by The Twentieth Century Fund.

MAKING adequate housing available to the American people after the war probably will require a gradual but thorough reorganization of the residential construction industry which will bring new problems for the building-trades unions. This conclusion can be drawn from **American Housing: Problems and Prospects**, published by The Twentieth Century Fund in New York late in 1944. In this book, Miles Colean,* an authority on public and private construction, has made a comprehensive study of housing problems, followed by a series of recommendations drawn up by the Fund's housing committee of experts representing various interests in the housing field.

Covering the whole range of problems related to housing, the book is the most recent, comprehensive volume on this broad subject. Only those parts of the book which most directly concern the I. B. E. W. and other building-trades unions are summarized here—those sections which discuss the residential construction industry and the changes needed for expanded production of low-cost homes.

1,300,000 Homes Needed

According to Mr. Colean, we should build 1,300,000 new houses and apartments a year for the first decade after the close of the war in order to house our city people properly, and the housing needs of our farm population will boost this total still higher. If we actually can construct and sell this many housing units, we shall have full activity and full employment in the residential building field.

But the problem is how to get housing costs down to the point where people in the middle and lower-income groups—the people who need the houses most—can afford to pay for them. If housing costs can be reduced to that point, volume of construction can be expanded considerably.

Tailor-made houses, planned and built primarily according to individual preferences, have frustrated efforts to cut housing costs and to encourage volume construction of homes. This, in a nutshell, is Mr. Colean's criticism of our traditional methods of residential building. "The result is . . . to discourage the introduction of repetitive methods that have led to the reduction of costs in other fields."

So far, we've been able to slice only a little off our housing costs by using less expensive materials, reducing the size of the house, and making these smaller houses more compact. Further cutting of costs apparently will have to come through new uses of materials, new and more efficient ways of constructing houses, and less intricate assembly methods.

Somehow or other, we'll have to reduce the number of parts making up our houses,

Twentieth Century Fund study indicts builders, unions and others for so-called restrictive practices

simplify them, and standardize both the parts and the houses as a whole if we're to reduce costs to the point where lower-income groups can afford to pay for them. According to Mr. Colean:

"If the variety of types and arrangements is reduced, it is possible greatly to increase the simplification of parts. For example, the mechanical section of the house—bathroom, kitchen, and heater space—could be built as a unit. Shapes and sizes of materials could be more easily related to one another. The utility of a smaller number of parts could be increased."

Prefabrication, under mechanized, mass-production methods, either on the site or in factories, can be developed further.

Off the Assembly-Line

Some operative builders already have introduced assembly-line methods of erecting houses, particularly on large-scale developments consisting of many single-family houses. By these newer construction methods, the workmen move from one house to another, repeating the particular job on which they are engaged at the time.

According to the housing committee, factory methods like these tend "to increase the efficiency of labor through more highly productive, cost-reducing industrial techniques." Consequently, if we're to build low-

cost housing, mass-production techniques will have to be encouraged.

In the mass-production industries, which are more highly integrated than residential construction, "all operations from design to final assembly of the product, and, frequently, also the distribution of the product to consumers, are subject to centralized control." Under such a system, producer initiative is possible; that is, the producer determines in advance of sale both the quantity and the nature of his product, and uses mass-production, machine methods to manufacture it.

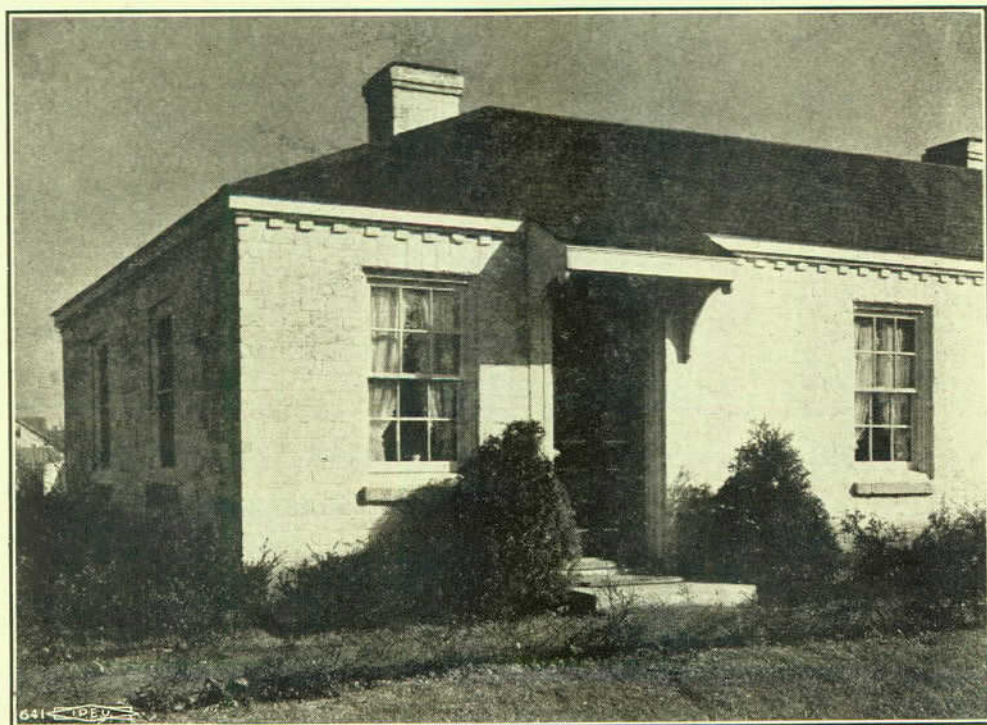
In contrast to this system, with its great possibilities for expanding markets and lowering costs, the residential construction industry has been characterized by buyer initiative. Houses generally have been custom-made by handicraft methods, with the result that markets have been limited and costs have remained high.

Traditionally, the building of houses has been carried on for the most part by numerous, small-scale business organizations which construct only a few houses each year. These builders usually are financially weak, having relatively little capital invested in plant and equipment and little working capital, a fact which makes them rely heavily on borrowed funds. The extremely local nature of residential construction likewise has contributed toward keeping its operations on a small scale. Builders are "forced into a retail relationship with suppliers," and the economies of large-scale buying are not possible.

Needed: Unity

As organized at present, the residential building industry lacks unity and centralized direction, in Mr. Colean's judgment. Unlike other industries which are characterized by a number of centralized producing organizations, housebuilding consists of a series of processes requiring the services of a variety of persons—land-planners, subdividers, architects, engineers, manufactur-

(Continued on page 147)



New Type of Home

Courtesy Federal Housing Administration

* Also author of recent report on the building industry reviewed in February number.

MODERN KNIGHTS of The Round Table

By F. SHAPLAND

Casey's Chronicles of the Work World

F. Shapland ("Shappie") is a veteran Canadian member of the Brotherhood, now on the pension rolls. His chronicles of linework, logging and adventuring in the wilds are enjoyed by thousands of JOURNAL readers.

Through a great variety of scenes, peopled with characters deftly drawn, moves the central figure, **TERENCE CASEY**, a red-headed Irishman whose ability to make friends is only matched by his fistic prowess, demonstrated when the occasion dictates.

The author asserts that this hero does not represent himself, but an inseparable companion of his young manhood. However, many of the incidents are drawn from Shappie's own experience, and that of his many friends.

New readers may break in at any time and soon will feel well acquainted, as the "Chronicles" are a series of incidents rather than a tightly-drawn plot.

A keen rivalry had sprung up among the hole diggers seeing who could dig the most holes in a day and as a consequence they were working their fool heads off. Two of them had about tied for the lead. One of them was a big, tousle-headed Irishman with a squeaky voice that belied his stature. His face was covered with very large freckles which had won him the nickname of Lady Spot, while the other was a wizened-up, little French Canadian named Jimmie Cadeau. Lady Spot would thud his long, steel bar down into a clay hole at random, and

Seen through mystic aura of memory, the life of linemen takes on significance

repeat until he had enough earth loosened to call for the long-handled spoon to bring it up. What Jimmie lacked in strength he made up for in science by cutting a trench across the bottom of the hole wide enough for the spoon to rest in; by using the sides of the trench for leverage, he soon had a six-inch trenchdown. Placing the spoon down in the trench he was able to slice off great chunks of the hard clay on to it with little effort and hoist them up. Betting ran high with Jimmie slightly in the lead.

The raising gang was making good progress and the new lead of poles was already well past the camp and this necessitated moving it ahead.

Through with the local work in the town the line gang started stringing two pairs of No. 14 copper circuits over the new lead.

Moving Day

Moving camp made a busy day, especially for the cook, for he and his flunkie had to prepare enough portable viands to feed the gangs at noon as they passed them on their way to the new site. Jules and Terry were deputed to do the packing up, which was a hurried, strenuous job. Tents had to be taken down, the big, sleeping bunk canvas rolled up around its poles with blankets inside, tables, benches, the cook's stove and supplies, a varied assortment of duffle bags, suit cases

and all the varied paraphernalia which goes to make up a camp outfit, had to be loaded on to wagons. Tan took Hec and one of the other teams off the pole hauling to help Jack.

While loading Jack's wagon Terry saw the linemen at work passing the camp. Their care-free air, the easy gliding way in which they climbed up and down the poles as they strung over the crossarms the mystic, gleaming strands which, over endless spaces responsive voices would travel with the dazzling speed of light, entranced him. In his romantic fancy he pictured these belted, steel-spurred linemen as the modern Knights of the Round Table, and then and there, he resolved to take advantage of any opportunity which would train him for that occupation.

Hec was used to doing the moving for people around town and was an expert at packing and loading, and with this ability and his great strength, they made such good headway that they won the cook's unstinted approval. He said, "I've been through a good many camp movin's an' you fellers beat any movin' outfits I ever had an' give me lotsa time to get ready for the goats when they come a-buttin' in." Terry slapped Hec on the back, and said:

"Here's the man ye want to thank, cook; me an' Jules picked up all the light things, an' Hec, he done all the rest."

"Doan yo' b'leeve him, boss. Him an' Jules heah, dey doan gib me no chans' to show dem wot ah kin do."

"Well, you fellers did a-plenty. Do yuh like pie, Hec?"

"Does ah lub mah mammy? Yaas, ah does. But right now ah lubs pie mo' den annythin' else yo' cud name."

Just "Desserts"

"Well then, the three of yuh sit down at the table there." From the rear of the tent he brought three large pies, a jug of cold tea and a cup, which he placed on the table before them.

"Fo' de Lawd," said Hec, with an expansive show of white ivory, "yo' is de mos' heartines' man wot ah is ebber done wo'k foah. Ah doan cah ef yo' is mobe camp ebbery day, an twice't on Sunday, ef us fellers is do the movin'."

That afternoon the gangs came in a little early and set to work putting up their tents, arranging the bunks and storing away their effects.

The new camp was at a picturesque spot at a bend in the river. Large maple trees made an inviting place to lounge around under after the strenuous work of a 10-hour day. "Bedads!" said Terry to Jules, pointing to a deep pool just beyond the bend, "here's where you an' me get our heads wet."

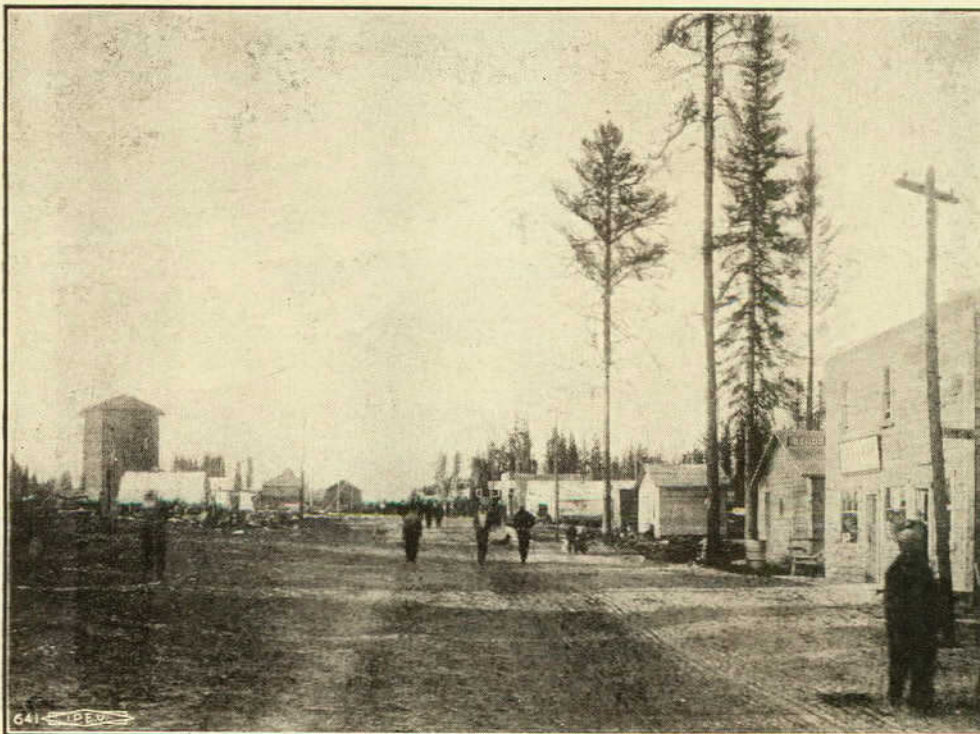
"Affer dat your head, she is get de wet, she is shine lak—". "Like what?" said Terry with a mean look. "Lak—lak—ha!" shouted Jules, as he darted away with Terry in hot pursuit.

One evening, as Dan McCarthy, Tan's head lineman, was strolling by, Tan beckoned him into his tent.

"You're chasing us up with the copper, Dan."

"We're doin' our best to kape up wid the camp, Tan, but if ye strike sand for the diggin', divil an' all won't stop ye from gettin' beyant us, an' thin I'll have to have another lineman."

"You know, Dan, the company needs good linemen, and they expect us construction



The start of a new town in the north woods

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Training Occurs on Board Ship

By G. M. PARK, L. U. No. 46,

Chief Instructor, Electric Craft, Seattle

In order to produce skilled mechanics in the various crafts, many methods have been employed which were quite satisfactory, but in most cases the knowledge acquired by the mechanic during training was limited to one phase of the work only. In marine electrical work, Todd Pacific Training Department (whose chief instructor and instructors are members of Local No. 46) has now in operation "the interchange system" of training which permits each mechanic assigned to the training department an opportunity to learn the various subjects connected with marine electrical work.

Various Training Departments

On each hull the training department has several compartments (which contain most of the electrical systems) assigned to them for the purpose of training. The number that can be trained in one compartment varies usually from 7 to 10, and an instructor is always at hand to guide them whenever necessary. The record of each student is kept by a check-chart, which shows which subjects the mechanic was experienced in, and, as he completes each subject, he is graded and his record of each subject is placed on the chart. The check-chart system has proved a very useful method of getting important information quickly, and also saving time by placing men on work for which they are best suited.

Each electrician who joins Todd Pacific is assigned to the training department, and it is the duty of those in charge to have the check-chart filled in, and the mechanic placed on some phase of the work in which he has had no experience. As soon as the mechanic proves successful upon whatever system he has been placed, he is either transferred to another system or assigned to a leadman, according to the demand at that time.

An Important Subject

Water-sealing of cables is a very important subject taught, and it is the intention of Todd Pacific to have every electrician taught cable sealing, so that cables can be sealed by whoever is doing the complete job. Each electrician is required to pass a navy cable sealing test (six steps) before being permitted to seal any cables on the ships. The navy cable sealing tests are made in the shop, and each cable, after being sealed, is subjected to a test with air and water of 20 pounds pressure for one hour before being passed by the inspector.

The cable sealing is the only training that is not taught on the ship, all other training being on production at all times. This inter-

(Continued on page 152)



Electric craft instructors of Todd Pacific Shipyards, Inc., of Seattle, hold conference. (From left to right:) Robert E. Thoren, Paul E. Noble, Hollis Hoog, and George M. Park, foreman instructor; all members of L. U. No. 46.

Unionists Like to Read About Business Managers

Editor's Note: Here is a statement on business agents by A. F. Lockhart which has had wide and approving circulation in the labor press.

There isn't a more abused, a more misunderstood or under-valued mortal under the sun than the average business representative of an average trade union. Nor is there anyone this side of the pearly gates more deserving of the pearly gates when his time comes to die than the average business agent.

A business agent is a human being, but no one seems to think so. For example: After putting in a long day at the office, he isn't supposed to go to a show, to a party or to his lodge for the simple reason that some member may want to call him up, and, if he is out of the house—he can't be called. And what do people call a business agent about? Well, a B. A. is supposed to know everything. He is supposed to be able to do anything and everything. He is supposed to be able to create jobs. He is supposed to know about every job and every project, not only within the local jurisdiction but in Iceland, Greenland, Jamaica, Alaska, Canada, Oran, Dakar, the Canal Zone, Pearl Harbor, New Brighton, Rosemont, Portage, Baraboo, Rapid City, Hollywood and God only knows where not. A business agent is supposed to be able to just reach up in the

air and pluck out a job that is hand-tailored for the guy who is out of a job.

Miracle Man

Yea, verily, a business agent is a man of parts, a genius and a bum all rolled into one. He is supposed to carry on a constant agitation for a shorter work week, more pay, time-and-a-half for overtime and double time for holidays, but he works from 12 to 18 hours a day, his telephone is always busy, and, if he doesn't show up at the office before 8:30, there are those willing to have him burned in crude oil for trying to act like a banker. And, talking of bankers, a B. A. is supposed to be able to hand out a dime or two-bits every time a moocher flashes a union card on him; he is supposed to dig down into his jeans for a couple of bucks every time a fellow unionist is short; he has to dig up to buy flowers for someone he never heard of, and, if he doesn't kick in—he is tagged as one of those cold-blooded gawks who live off the labor movement, one of those per capita leeches who is sucking the life-blood of their fellows and never giving anything in return.

A Modern Solomon

A good business agent is supposed to be able to settle any dispute and all disputes,

(Continued on page 148)

Official Business

Following is the vote of the membership on the recent proposition submitted by the executive council as per Article IX, Section 1 of the I. B. E. W. Constitution:

Resolution

TO POSTPONE THE 1945 CONVENTION AND TO TRANSFER THE MONEY IN THE CONVENTION FUND TO THE PENSION FUND.

Whereas conditions of travel in the United States are such that the O. of D. of Defense Transportation has recently ruled that if it became necessary, train reservations could be canceled without notice for the use of military personnel or returning men; and

Whereas the war, at the present time, looks most favorable for an early termination so far as the European campaign is concerned, we still have the Pacific theatre of war, which most people will agree will not be terminated for many months after the European campaign; and

Whereas it is exceedingly difficult to secure one reservation, it would be practically impossible to secure one thousand or two thousand reservations, both as to railroad transportation and hotel reservations; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we petition the International Executive Council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to institute a referendum to the local unions of the Brotherhood, requesting that the 1945 convention, which was to be held in the City of San Francisco, California, be postponed until 1947, when the convention will be held in the City of San Francisco; and be it further

Resolved, That we ask the local unions of the Brotherhood to concur in this, our recommendation.

L. U.	Place	Favor	Op-posed	Favor	Op-posed
B-1	St. Louis, Missouri	1327	0	6	0
B-2	St. Louis, Missouri	128	60	0	0
B-3	New York, New York	9566	0	38	0
4	New Orleans, Louisiana	6	0	0	0
B-5	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	806	0	14	0
B-6	San Francisco, California	0	3904	0	20
7	Springfield, Massachusetts	131	0	0	0
8	Toledo, Ohio	25	0	0	0
B-9	Chicago, Illinois	1162	0	1	0
10	Butler, Pennsylvania	0	11	0	0
12	Pueblo, Colorado	0	59	0	0
B-16	Evansville, Indiana	1104	0	3	0
B-17	Detroit, Michigan	0	639	0	3
B-18	Los Angeles, California	0	1324	0	19
22	Omaha, Nebraska	26	32	0	0
B-23	St. Paul, Minnesota	0	507	0	1
B-25	Long Island, New York	193	0	1	1
26	Washington, District of Columbia	184	437	0	0
B-28	Baltimore, Maryland	350	0	0	0
B-30	Erie, Pennsylvania	50	0	1	0
B-31	Duluth, Minnesota	0	712	0	1
B-32	Lima, Ohio	0	82	0	1
B-33	New Castle, Pennsylvania	6	15	0	0
B-34	Peoria, Illinois	145	0	0	0
35	Hartford, Connecticut	0	147	0	0
37	New Britain, Connecticut	24	0	0	0
B-38	Cleveland, Ohio	1036	0	11	0
B-39	Cleveland, Ohio	0	325	0	0
40	Hollywood, California	0	716	0	0
B-41	Buffalo, New York	34	36	1	0
B-43	Syracuse, New York	149	0	0	0
B-48	Portland, Oregon	9220	0	1	0
B-50	Oakland, California	0	285	0	1
B-51	Springfield, Illinois	3	115	0	2
52	Newark, New Jersey	520	0	0	0
B-53	Kansas City, Missouri	150	0	1	0
54	Columbus, Ohio	31	0	0	0
55	Des Moines, Iowa	25	0	0	0
B-56	Erie, Pennsylvania	68	0	0	0
B-58	Detroit, Michigan	0	1209	0	2
59	Dallas, Texas	65	0	0	0
60	San Antonio, Texas	22	5	0	0
64	Youngstown, Ohio	21	0	0	0
B-65	Butte, Montana	50	26	0	0
B-66	Houston, Texas	840	0	3	0
67	Quincy, Illinois	35	0	0	0
68	Denver, Colorado	95	0	0	0
B-70	Washington, District of Columbia	142	0	0	0
B-73	Spokane, Washington	0	889	0	1
B-76	Tacoma, Washington	0	1283	0	0
B-77	Seattle, Washington	0	3428	0	7
80	Norfolk, Virginia	32	0	0	0
81	Scranton, Pennsylvania	61	0	0	0
82	Dayton, Ohio	129	0	0	0
B-84	Atlanta, Georgia	416	0	1	0
B-86	Rochester, New York	0	230	0	0
87	Newark, Ohio	12	0	0	0
88	Chillicothe, Ohio	48	0	0	0
B-90	New Haven, Connecticut	157	0	1	0
B-93	East Liverpool, Ohio	1	9	0	0
B-95	Joplin, Missouri	10	16	0	0
96	Worcester, Massachusetts	159	0	0	0
B-98	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	0	967	0	1
99	Providence, Rhode Island	228	0	0	0
100	Fresno, California	0	105	0	0
B-102	Paterson, New Jersey	171	0	0	0
103	Boston, Massachusetts	908	0	0	0
104	Boston, Massachusetts	320	0	0	0
B-105	Hamilton, Ontario	2	4	1	0
B-106	Jamestown, New York	57	0	0	0
B-107	Grand Rapids, Michigan	0	102	0	0
B-108	Tampa, Florida	0	1208	0	1
B-109	Rock Island, Illinois	18	0	2	0
110	St. Paul, Minnesota	248	0	0	0
B-111	Denver, Colorado	185	0	1	0
113	Colorado Springs, Colorado	69	0	0	0
B-114	Fort Dodge, Iowa	68	0	1	0
116	Fort Worth, Texas	309	0	0	0
117	Elgin, Illinois	5	13	0	0
119	Temple, Texas	7	0	0	0
B-120	London, Ontario	19	1	0	0
121	Washington, District of Columbia	97	0	0	0
122	Great Falls, Montana	0	205	0	0
B-124	Kansas City, Missouri	574	0	1	0
B-125	Portland, Oregon	32	1023	0	0
B-127	Kenosha, Wisconsin	6	4	0	0
129	Elyria and Lorain, Ohio	0	346	0	0
B-130	New Orleans, Louisiana	0	1550	0	0
B-131	Kalamazoo, Michigan	85	0	0	0
B-133	Middletown, New York	8	0	0	0
B-134	Chicago, Illinois	1946	3156	6	3
135	La Crosse, Wisconsin	54	0	0	0

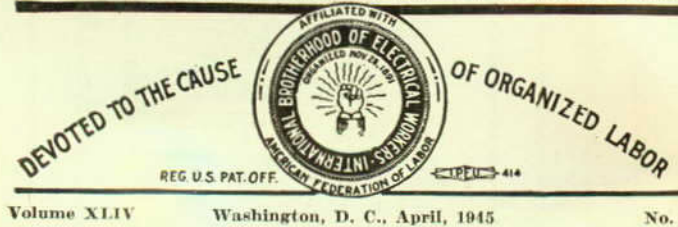
L. U.	Place	Favor	Op-posed	Favor	Op-posed
B-136	Birmingham, Alabama	0	699	0	1
B-138	Hamilton, Ontario	2	11	0	0
141	Wheeling, West Virginia	0	19	0	0
143	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania	0	90	0	0
B-145	Rock Island, Illinois	0	150	0	0
146	Decatur, Illinois	0	170	0	0
150	Waukegan, Illinois	55	0	0	0
152	Deer Lodge, Montana	7	0	0	0
B-153	South Bend, Indiana	47	2	0	0
158	Green Bay, Wisconsin	3	15	0	0
B-159	Madison, Wisconsin	75	0	0	0
B-160	Minneapolis, Minnesota	0	728	0	2
B-163	Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania	0	103	0	0
164	Jersey City, New Jersey	400	0	0	0
166	Schenectady, New York	0	96	0	0
175	Chattanooga, Tennessee	263	0	0	0
176	Joliet, Illinois	45	0	0	0
177	Jacksonville, Florida	0	257	0	0
B-180	Vallejo, California	0	358	0	1
181	Utica, New York	139	0	0	0
B-183	Lexington, Kentucky	10	0	0	0
184	Galesburg, Illinois	0	95	0	0
185	Helena, Montana	0	80	0	0
191	Everett, Washington	0	419	0	0
193	Springfield, Illinois	0	150	0	0
194	Shreveport, Louisiana	18	1	0	0
195	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	155	0	0	0
B-196	Rockford, Illinois	0	267	0	0
197	Bloomington, Illinois	31	0	0	0
200	Anaconda, Montana	20	1	0	0
B-203	Devils Lake, North Dakota	8	0	0	0
B-205	Detroit, Michigan	0	23	0	1
209	Logansport, Indiana	55	0	0	0
211	Atlantic City, New Jersey	14	0	0	0
B-212	Cincinnati, Ohio	283	0	0	0
B-213	Vancouver, British Columbia	25	69	0	0
B-214	Chicago, Illinois	255	0	1	0
215	Poughkeepsie, New York	0	52	0	0
B-216	Harrisburg, Virginia	1	7	0	1
217	Ogden, Utah	3	10	0	0
B-220	Clifton Forge, Virginia	17	4	1	0
B-221	Brockton, Massachusetts	59	0	0	0
B-224	New Bedford, Massachusetts	111	0	30	0
229	York, Pennsylvania	2	23	0	0
B-230	Victoria, British Columbia	243	0	3	0
231	Sioux City, Iowa	60	0	0	0
B-232	Kaukauna, Wisconsin	12	0	1	0
235	Taunton, Massachusetts	13	1	0	0
237	Niagara Falls, New York	44	13	0	0
B-238	Asheville, North Carolina	48	0	0	0
B-239	Jamestown, North Dakota	3	0	0	0
B-240	Muscatine, Iowa	9	11	0	0
241	Ithaca, New York	10	0	0	0
243	Salinas, California	19	0	0	0
B-244	Lincoln, Nebraska	2	4	1	0
B-245	Toledo, Ohio	215	0	0	0
B-249	Geneva, New York	1	23	0	0
256	Hillsburg, Massachusetts	27	0	0	0
258	Troy, Ohio	11	0	0	0
259	Salem, Massachusetts	33	0	0	0
262	Plainfield, New Jersey	0	31	0	0
B-263	Dubuque, Iowa	23	15	0	0
265	Lincoln, Nebraska	20	0	0	0
269	Trenton, New Jersey	1	113	0	0
271	Wichita, Kansas	27	29	0	0
275	Muskegon, Michigan	67	0	0	0
B-276	Port of New York, New York	0	17	0	3
278	Copus Christi, Texas	16	45	0	0
B-279	South Boston, Virginia	0	22	0	0
280	Salem, Oregon	20	0	0	0
B-283	Boise, Idaho	4	2	1	0
284	Pittsfield, Massachusetts	11	2	0	0
B-288	Waterloo, Iowa	0	62	0	1
B-291	Boise, Idaho	13	2	0	0
B-291	Minneapolis, Minnesota	0	570	0	0
B-293	Columbus, Ohio	24	0	1	0
294	Hibbing, Minnesota	13	17	0	0
295	Little Rock, Arkansas	448	0	0	0
296	Berlin, New Hampshire	10	0	0	0
B-300	Montpelier, Vermont	116	0	1	0
301	Texarkana, Texas	12	7	0	0
B-302	Richmond, California	0	2377	0	20
303	St. Catharines, Ontario	6	1	0	0
B-304	Topeka, Kansas	672	0	1	0
B-305	Fort Wayne, Indiana	5	19	0	0
B-306	Akron, Ohio	0	129	0	0
307	Cumberland, Maryland	17	1	0	0
308	St. Petersburg, Florida	54	0	0	0
B-309	East St. Louis, Illinois	410	0	2	0
312	Spencer, North Carolina	106	0	0	0
313	Wilmington, Delaware	0	80	0	0
B-316	Nashville, Tennessee	93	0	1	0
B-317	Huntington, West Virginia	133	0	0	0
B-318	Knoxville, Tennessee	33	6	1	0
B-321	La Salle, Illinois	0	140	0	5
322	Casper, Wyoming	6	0	0	0
323	West Palm Beach, Florida	115	0	0	0
324	Louisville, Texas	62	0	0	0
325	Binghamton, New York	15	33	0	0
B-326	Lawrence, Massachusetts	225	0	2	0
B-327	Dover, New Jersey	1	0	1	0
B-328	Oswego, New York	0	65	0	0
329	Shreveport, Louisiana	115	0	0	0
B-330	Webster, South Dakota	10	0	0	0
B-332	San Jose, California	39	3	0	0
B-332	Portland, Maine	207	0	1	0
B-333	Boston, Massachusetts	0	32	0	0
338	Denison, Texas	142	0	0	0
B-339	Fort William, Ontario	140	0	1	0
B-340	Sacramento, California	0	423	0	1
341	Livingston, Montana	0	19	0	0
B-344	Prince Rupert, British Columbia	34	0	1	0
B-345	Mobile, Alabama	7	0	1	0
B-347	Des Moines, Iowa	107	0	0	0
B-348	Calgary, Alberta	173	0	0	0
349	Miami, Florida	234	0	0	0
B-350	Hannibal, Missouri	0	98	0	0
351	Olean, New York	26	0	0	0
352	Lansing, Michigan	188	0	0	0
353	Toronto, Ontario	411	0	0	0
B-354	Salt Lake City, Utah	0	223	0	1
B-355	Burlington, North Carolina	14	0	1	0
B-356	Waburn, North Dakota	5	2	0	0
B-357	Las Vegas, Nevada	160	10	0	0
B-358	Perth Amboy, New Jersey	96	0	0	0
B-359	Miami, Florida	11	0	1	0
360	Oakland, California	129	0	0	0
361	Lebanon, Pennsylvania	22	1	0	0
B-362	Washington, District of Columbia	50	13	1	0
B-365	Knoxville, Tennessee	129	0	0	0
B-366	Two Harbors, Minnesota	29	4	0	1
B-367	Easton, Pennsylvania	0	57	0	0
B-369	Louisville, Kentucky	0	765	0	0
370	Twin Falls, Idaho	8	1	0	0
373	Saranac Lake, New York	10	0	0	0
B-375	Allentown, Pennsylvania	0	23	0	0
377	Lynn, Massachusetts	61	0	0	0
378	Wausau, Wisconsin	13	0	0	0
B-379	Charlotte, North Carolina	11	0	0	0
B-380	Norristown, Pennsylvania	31	0	0	0
384	Muskogee, Oklahoma	21	0	0	0
B-387	Phoenix, Arizona	7	0	1	0
B-388	Charleroi, Pennsylvania	8	0	0	0

L. U.	Place	Favor	Op-posed	Favor	Op-posed
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"A"		"B"		"A"		"B"		"A"		"B"	
L. U.	Place	Favor	Opposed	L. U.	Place	Favor	Opposed	L. U.	Place	Favor	Opposed
B-822	Lancaster, Kentucky	41	1	B-858	Somerset, Kentucky	41	1	LB-1184	Chester, Pennsylvania	0	0
B-824	Panama City, Florida	26	28	B-859	New York, New York	124	0	B-1186	Honolulu, Hawaii	0	397
B-625	Halifax, Nova Scotia	15	2	B-861	Lake Charles, Louisiana	165	0	B-1187	Kitchener, Ontario	0	0
B-626	Avon Park, Florida	1	0	B-863	Lafayette, Indiana	6	0	B-1188	Waterbury, Connecticut	3	0
B-628	Silvis, Illinois	45	0	B-865	Baltimore, Maryland	0	150	B-1189	Asheville, North Carolina	0	0
B-629	Moncton, New Brunswick	86	0	B-868	Bayonne, New Jersey	0	4	B-1190	Alpena, Michigan	15	0
B-630	Lethbridge, Alberta	18	0	B-869	Iroquois Falls, Ontario	16	13	B-1191	West Palm Beach, Florida	9	0
B-631	Newburgh, New York	29	6	B-870	Cumbersland, Maryland	87	0	B-1192	East Point, Georgia	0	0
B-632	Atlanta, Georgia	92	0	B-873	Kokomo, Indiana	74	0	B-1193	Atlanta, Georgia	23	2
B-633	St. Louis, Missouri	105	0	B-874	Zanesville, Ohio	43	0	B-1198	Ludlow, Kentucky	0	0
B-635	Berlin, New Hampshire	0	2	B-876	Grand Rapids, Michigan	171	0	B-1200	Montrose, Colorado	0	0
B-636	Toronto, Ontario	32	0	B-878	Rawlins, Wyoming	7	0	B-1204	Hattiesburg, Mississippi	11	0
B-639	Paso Robles, California	2	0	B-879	Liverpool, Nova Scotia	58	2	B-1205	Gainesville, Florida	29	0
B-643	Carlsbad, New Mexico	5	32	B-880	Sioux City, Iowa	0	7	B-1208	Savannah, Georgia	9	2
B-646	Sheridan, Wyoming	7	0	B-881	Memphis, Tennessee	0	0	B-1209	Meridian, Mississippi	11	1
B-648	Hamilton, Ohio	32	1	B-882	Shelton, Washington	51	0	B-1211	Gulport, Mississippi	0	40
B-649	Alton, Illinois	329	0	B-883	Iowa Falls, Iowa	0	0	B-1212	New York, New York	0	280
B-650	Salt Lake City, Utah	129	0	B-886	Minneapolis, Minnesota	87	0	B-1213	Champaign, Illinois	3	6
B-652	El Reno, Oklahoma	9	0	B-887	Cleveland, Ohio	144	0	B-1215	Washington, District of Columbia	43	0
B-653	Miles City, Montana	108	0	B-888	St. Augustine, Florida	45	0	B-1216	Minneapolis, Minnesota	16	12
B-654	Chester, Pennsylvania	100	0	B-889	Los Angeles, California	370	0	B-1217	St. Louis, Missouri	56	0
B-656	Birmingham, Alabama	48	0	B-890	Janesville, Wisconsin	36	0	B-1220	Chicago, Illinois	103	28
B-657	Jerome, Arizona	6	3	B-891	Fort Collins, Colorado	26	0	B-1221	Omaha, Nebraska	28	10
B-659	Medford, Oregon	0	35	B-895	Bastrop, Louisiana	805	0	B-1222	Denver, Colorado	0	29
B-660	Waterbury, Connecticut	28	1	B-897	Terre Haute, Indiana	45	0	B-1223	Portland, Maine	22	4
B-661	Hutchinson, Kansas	14	0	B-898	San Angelo, Texas	39	8	B-1225	Indianapolis, Indiana	4	19
B-663	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	298	0	B-902	St. Paul, Minnesota	12	4	B-1226	Montville, Connecticut	3	0
B-664	New York, New York	375	0	B-903	Gulport, Mississippi	0	118	B-1229	Charlotte, North Carolina	0	30
B-665	Lansing, Michigan	92	0	B-907	Asheville, North Carolina	0	5	B-1230	Bridgeport, Connecticut	12	3
B-666	Richmond, Virginia	178	0	B-909	Pittsfield, Massachusetts	23	0	B-1231	Troy, New York	0	86
B-667	Pueblo, Colorado	47	2	B-910	Watertown, Massachusetts	0	114	B-1232	Brooklyn, New York	10	0
B-673	Painesville, Ohio	10	0	B-911	Winoit, Ontario	25	9	B-1240	Bristol, Rhode Island	0	0
B-675	Elizabeth, New Jersey	46	0	B-912	Cleveland, Ohio	0	57	B-1245	San Francisco, California	0	553
B-679	Winnipeg, Manitoba	26	0	B-914	Thorold, Ontario	48	0	B-1247	Fergus Falls, Minnesota	5	10
B-681	Wichita Falls, Texas	17	0	NB-916	Indianapolis, Indiana	0	0	B-1249	Syracuse, New York	0	817
B-682	St. Petersburg, Florida	53	0	B-917	Meridian, Mississippi	0	50	B-1250	Rapid City, South Dakota	7	0
B-683	Columbus, Ohio	94	0	B-920	Abilene, Texas	20	0	B-1254	Moreno, Arizona	8	2
B-685	Bloomington, Illinois	47	0	B-923	Augusta, Georgia	73	0	B-1255	Des Moines, Iowa	15	0
B-686	Hazleton, Pennsylvania	9	14	B-925	Grand Junction, Colorado	2	0	B-1260	Honolulu, Hawaii	5	0
B-687	Macon, Georgia	13	0	B-926	Chicopee, Massachusetts	0	1	B-1261	York, Pennsylvania	0	38
B-690	Mitchell, South Dakota	0	7	NB-927	Knoxville, Tennessee	0	0	B-1262	Cambridge, Massachusetts	0	1
B-692	Bay City, Michigan	5	27	B-930	Birmingham, Alabama	3	2	B-1264	Mobile, Alabama	0	8
B-695	St. Joseph, Missouri	56	0	B-931	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	5	18	B-1265	Oil City, Pennsylvania	7	0
B-697	Gary, Indiana	151	0	B-932	Marshfield, Oregon	39	0	NB-1266	Ashland, Kentucky	0	0
B-699	Alexandria, Virginia	4	0	B-933	Jackson, Michigan	4	15	NB-1269	Cincinnati, Ohio	0	0
B-702	West Frankfort, Illinois	0	537	B-934	Kingsport, Tennessee	1	5	B-1271	Toronto, Ontario	0	47
B-703	Concordia, Kansas	10	6	B-939	Waterloo, Iowa	0	11	B-1272	Dallas, Texas	67	0
B-704	Dubuque, Iowa	27	0	B-941	Marion, Missouri	8	0	B-1277	London, Ontario	1	1
B-705	Lincoln, Nebraska	9	0	B-942	Fort Worth, Texas	15	0	NB-1280	Atlanta, Georgia	0	0
B-707	Holyoke, Massachusetts	42	0	NB-945	Liberty and Monticello, New York	0	0	B-1281	Providence, Rhode Island	8	0
B-712	New Brighton, Pennsylvania	16	5	B-946	Los Angeles, California	8	8	B-1282	Springfield, Massachusetts	9	0
B-713	Chicago, Illinois	0	240	B-947	Northampton, Massachusetts	1	0	NB-1285	Tampa, Florida	0	0
B-715	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	0	61	B-949	Minneapolis, Minnesota	83	4	B-1286	Lakewood, Kentucky	11	1
B-716	Houston, Texas	0	688	B-951	Plattsburg, New York	3	1	NB-1289	Lakewood, New Jersey	0	0
B-717	Boston, Massachusetts	61	0	B-952	Valparaiso, California	148	0	B-1291	St. Johnsbury, Vermont	0	0
B-719	Manchester, New Hampshire	123	0	B-953	East Chicago, Wisconsin	0	44	NB-1293	Ocean City, New Jersey	0	0
B-721	Chattanooga, Tennessee	176	0	B-954	Bowling Green, Kentucky	10	0	NB-1296	New Brunswick, New Jersey	0	2
B-722	Cortland, New York	3	7	B-956	Española, Ontario	5	0	B-1302	Storm Lake, Iowa	35	0
B-723	Fort Wayne, Indiana	0	292	B-957	Greenville, South Carolina	12	0	NB-1306	Danville, Illinois	0	5
B-724	Albany, New York	0	22	B-959	Topeka, Kansas	2	2	NB-1307	Salisbury, Maryland	0	0
B-725	Terre Haute, Indiana	60	0	B-962	Charlotte, North Carolina	46	0	NB-1309	Asbury Park, New Jersey	0	0
B-726	El Paso, Texas	24	0	B-965	Beaver Dam, Wisconsin	159	0	B-1310	Washington, District of Columbia	120	0
B-727	Canby, Minnesota	0	8	B-966	Lancaster, New York	9	12	B-1311	Hamilton, Ontario	7	0
B-728	Fort Lauderdale, Florida	70	0	B-968	Parkersburg, West Virginia	50	0	B-1316	Macon, Georgia	0	143
B-729	Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania	6	5	B-970	Kelso-Lonsview, Washington	0	92	B-1319	Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania	0	140
B-731	International Falls, Minnesota	15	1	B-971	Brookville, Ontario	2	0	B-1320	Jersey City, New Jersey	0	23
B-733	Pascagoula, Mississippi	524	0	B-978	Charleston, West Virginia	8	0	B-1323	Watts Barr, Tennessee	92	0
B-734	Norfolk, Virginia	0	850	B-979	Escanaba, Michigan	9	1	B-1327	Providence, Rhode Island	1682	0
B-735	Burlington, Iowa	11	4	B-980	Norfolk, Virginia	1	5	NB-1329	Hackensack, New Jersey	0	0
B-736	Princeton, West Virginia	35	0	B-982	Jacksonville, Florida	0	114	NB-1330	Jersey City, New Jersey	0	0
B-739	Columbus, Nebraska	62	0	NB-984	Armstrong, Ontario	0	0	B-1332	Peacham, Iowa	4	1
B-742	Portsmouth, New Hampshire	19	0	B-985	Cleveland, Mississippi	0	0	B-1334	Bangor, Maine	4	1
B-743	Reading, Pennsylvania	0	53	NB-986	Lancaster, Pennsylvania	0	1	NB-1335	Newark, New Jersey	0	0
B-744	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	0	279	B-991	Corning, New York	0	7	B-1336	Cleveland, Ohio	2	0
B-745	Durham, North Carolina	18	0	NB-994	Brewster, New York	0	0	B-1340	Newport News, Virginia	16	11
B-747	New Haven, Connecticut	0	74	B-995	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	250	0	NB-1342	Greenville, Texas	0	0
B-748	Jersey City, New Jersey	34	2	B-997	Port Angeles, Washington	10	0	NB-1344	Susquehanna, Pennsylvania	0	0
B-749	La Crosse, Wisconsin	128	0	NB-998	Vermillion, Ohio	0	0	B-1347	Cincinnati, Ohio	5	1
B-750	Pine Bluff, Arkansas	36	0	NB-1001	Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania	0	0	B-1348	Rock Island, Illinois	11	0
B-751	Manitowoc, Wisconsin	9	319	B-1002	Tulsa, Oklahoma	321	0	NB-1353	Louisville, Kentucky	10	0
B-752	Houston, Texas	509	0	NB-1005	New York, New York	0	0	NB-1355	Camden, New Jersey	0	0
B-753	Norwalk, Connecticut	6	0	NB-1007	Edmonton, Alberta	0	0	NB-1361	Pekin, Illinois	0	0
B-754	Yankton, South Dakota	18	0	B-1008	Monrovia, California	0	14	NB-1362	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	0	0
B-756	Daytona Beach, Florida	1	15	B-1009	Corbin, Kentucky	0	11	NB-1368	Burlington, New Jersey	0	0
B-759	Fort Lauderdale, Florida	4	3	B-1011	Bisbee, Arizona	3	0	NB-1370	New Haven, Connecticut	0	3
B-760	Knoxville, Tennessee	475	0	B-1012	Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin	119	0	B-1374	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	0	0
B-762	Ashabula, Ohio	1	10	NB-1013	Hartford, Connecticut	0	0	NB-1383	Baltimore, Maryland	0	0
B-763	Omaha, Nebraska	160	0	NB-1018	Parkersburg, West Virginia	0	11	NB-1385	Crossett, Arkansas	0	0
B-764	Keosauqua, New Hampshire	65	0	NB-1030	Halifax, Nova Scotia	0	0	B-1387	Jersey City, New Jersey	2	0
B-765	Sheffield, Alabama	219	0	B-1032	Bellingham, Washington	9	5	NB-1388	Masson, Quebec	0	0
B-766	Huron, South Dakota	0	29	B-1033	Ogden, Alberta	21	3	B-1391	Savannah, Georgia	24	2
B-767	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	23	3	B-1034	Concord, New Hampshire	5	4	B-1392	Gary, Indiana	33	0
B-768	Kallispell, Montana	16	1	NB-1035	Newark, New Jersey	0	0	B-1393	Indianapolis, Indiana	0	0
B-772	Columbia, South Carolina	24	0	B-1036	Jackson, Michigan	20	0	NB-1396	Chattanooga, Tennessee	0	0
B-773	Windsor, Ontario	3	16	B-1037	Winnipeg, Manitoba	151	0	NB-1397	Nashville, Tennessee	0	0
B-774	Cincinnati, Ohio	87	0	NB-1041	North Platte, New Jersey	0	0	B-1404	Montreal, Quebec	7	0
B-775	Chester, Wyoming	20	4	B-1043	Lebanon, New Hampshire	4	0	NB-1407	Waterville, Maine	0	0
B-776	Charleston, South Carolina	23	4	NB-1048	Indianapolis, Indiana	0	38	NB-1408	Trenton, New Jersey	0	0
B-778	Springfield, Missouri	0	21	B-1049	Long Island, New York	0	22	NB-1410	Imlay City, Michigan	0	0
B-779	Columbus, Georgia	5	8	B-1053	Selma, Alabama	8	0	B-1411	Wilmington, North Carolina	0	0
B-780	Columbus, Georgia	80	20	B-1054	Salina, Kansas	6	5	NB-1413	Hilo, Territory of Hawaii	0	0
B-785	Weleeta, Oklahoma	6	3	NB-1056	Leavenworth, Kansas	0	0	NB-1418	Macon, Georgia	0	0
B-790	Jacksonville, Texas	0	31	NB-1060	Shoebogart, Wisconsin	0	0	B-1419	Manchester, Connecticut	1	0
B-791	Boston, Massachusetts	0	0	NB-1063	Detroit, Michigan	0	0	B-1420	Toronto, Ontario	1	0
B-794	Chicago, Illinois	0	9	B-1066	Daytona Beach, Florida	8	0	NB-1425	Bloomington, Indiana	0	0
B-796	Euflula, Alabama	0	263	NB-1068	Elizabeth, New Jersey	0	0	B-1426	Grand Forks, North Dakota	122	0
B-797	Barnet, Vermont	5	0	NB-1073	Ambridge, Pennsylvania	0	0	Totals		57,062	61,721
B-798	Chicago, Illinois	32	0	B-1077	Bozalus, Louisiana	14	12			393	386
B-800	Sacramento, California	120	20	NB-1079	Detroit, Michigan	0	0	In some locals, the members decided to vote their membership, and not use ballots, and in reporting their vote they included those members out of the local on military service cards. These have been deducted from their report.			
B-802	Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan	9	0	NB-1084	Pawtucket, Rhode Island	0	0	The total deduction on the above is—"A" members, 3,408 in favor; 2,993 opposed.			
B-804	Kitchener, Ontario	4	0	B-1085	New York, New York	26	0	L. U. B-11, Los Angeles, California, was not included in the tabulation, because its members did not vote on the proposition. Instead, the executive board voted the membership.			
B-806	Ellenville, New York	0	0	B-1086	Tacoma, Washington	0	0	Their report was—"A" members, 7,288 voted; "B" members, 10 opposed.			
B-807	Little Rock, Arkansas	46	0	B-1093	Toronto, Ontario	52	0	The following locals mailed their returns, from their home city, from February 22 to March 1, after the vote was closed. They are as follows:			
B-809	Oelwein, Iowa	8	0	B-1100	Prescott, Arizona	2	0				
B-810	Ravenna, Ohio	22	0	NB-1104	East Newark, New Jersey	0	0				
B-812	Williamsport, Pennsylvania	12	2	NB-1106	Quebec City, Quebec	0	0				
B-816	Paducah, Kentucky	12	1	NB-1110	Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin	0	0				
B-817	New York, New York	394	0	B-1117	Fremont, Nebraska	0	11				
B-818	Owosso, Michigan	42	0	B-1118	Quebec, Quebec	20	0				
B-819	Sarasota, Florida	11	0	NB-1119	Korva, West Virginia	14	0				
B-820	Allison, Ohio	9	2	B-1121	Alexandria, Virginia	45	0				
NB-825	Grand Falls, New Brunswick	0	0	B-1125	Binghamton, New York	1	0				
NB-826	Rochester, New York	0	0	B-1126	Hornell, New York	0	8				
NB-828	Reidsville, North Carolina	0	0	B-1129	Winnipeg, Manitoba	57	0				
NB-831	San Antonio, Texas	0	0	B-1131	Bloomington, Indiana	22	0				

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No. 4

Earning a Living By Wages

Earning a living by wages is a precarious business. The pricing of labor by labor is pretty much an uncontrolled process, though labor for the last 50 years in the United States has tried to price its labor so it could get a decent living out of society.

The precarious nature of wage earning has never been better illustrated than during the present war. The pricing of labor by labor has virtually been cancelled out and the pricing of labor has been put in the hands of a public board, the War Labor Board. To all intents and purposes, the War Labor Board has not only taken over the pricing of labor services, but has virtually frozen wages at pre-war levels.

Though there is a conventional pretense that prices of commodities have also been taken over by the OPA, and the pricing not left in the hands of manufacturers, still the rising cost of living illustrates the ineffectiveness of the OPA to control prices, just as the wage scales and the ferment in labor illustrate that the War Labor Board has been more successful in the pricing of labor services than the OPA has been in the pricing of commodities.

One way that manufacturers have gotten around price control is by lowering the quality of types of goods by keeping the old price. This has been especially true in the textile field of cotton goods, woolen goods and clothing. It is a known fact that the low-priced cottons that used to sell for around 20 cents a yard have been boosted up to 70 cents a yard, and that there has been a widespread scarcity of needed articles in the cotton goods field simply because these goods have been used in higher categories to be sold at higher prices. Moreover, there have been put on the market many new brands which appear to be innovations but which in reality are only old goods given new labels, at prices ranging from double to quadruple prewar prices. This has also been true in the food field.

Labor has come forward in the last six months more strongly than ever to say now is the time for readjustment of this unbalance of prices. This struggle has been waged around the so-called Little Steel formula. The Little Steel formula has only been a device promulgated by the War Labor Board to keep labor prices down. It is not a sound or scientific device for wage adjustment simply because it turns on the cost of living. Labor long ago itself abolished the practice of trying to get wage increases on the cost of living basis. Labor's standard of living has suffered greatly during the war. Labor has

paid a great price in industry, on the battle field, and now in wage rates during the war. Perhaps this is labor's lot. But it is almost too much for any citizen to bear.

Postwar Goals One of the more thoughtful publicity men in America is Edward L. Bernays. His method seems to be to undertake to pierce through the surface of opinion to some of the deeper roots of American thinking. He has recently published the results of a survey that he himself made about what America wants. The results of this survey approaches, it seems to us, pretty nearly the accurate thinking of labor unionists. Here is what he found:

The American people will join a postwar union of nations;

With victory, America and her allies will occupy a conquered Germany and Japan until they become economically sound and politically democratic;

America believes it will not enter another war until at least 25 years from now;

Americans think that Presidential tenure should be limited by law;

Postwar taxes should be levied on all income groups, and distributed proportionately;

Wartime controls should be continued in the postwar period, primarily on necessary goods, through minimum wage laws, and wage ceilings;

Reconversion should be handled by both government and private industry, and not by government alone;

In the light of current political, economic and social trends, the United States will move in the next 10 years towards a mixed economy, increasing cooperative interest and control by both government and private industry;

The people will demand a law requiring confirmation of treaties by a majority vote of both houses of Congress;

We will have compulsory military training for young men after the war—but on the question of a national service of men and women a forecast is difficult because we are divided.

How To Reconvert

Henry Kaiser is a good union employer. He has contracts with the Electrical Workers Union, and generally speaking, the Electrical Workers get along with this great captain of industry. Henry Kaiser is a picturesque figure and occasionally reminds one of other great industrialists like Charles Schwab, James Hill and Henry Ford. He has the daring enterprise Americans like to think is truly American.

There is an essential difference, however, between Henry Kaiser and these others inasmuch as he appears to believe in collective bargaining in dealing with unions and refuses to fight unions. Therefore, nearly anything he has to say is of interest to the general public.

Recently Mr. Kaiser appeared before Congress and spoke frankly about what should become of the 16 billion dollars worth of Government-owned plants built during the war.

"My point of view on this basic problem is as follows:

"(1) I believe that these Government-owned plants

should be operated as soon as the war is over for the benefit and the prosperity of our people.

"(2) I believe they should be operated by American industry on either a lease or purchase basis which will be equitable for the established private enterprises which have investments in comparable plants and at the same time stimulate and encourage competition.

"(3) Until such time as the Government can properly determine the effect of these plants on employment they should be disposed of on terms which would give every operator a fair and equitable opportunity to demonstrate his ability to operate them for employment and not to close them down."

Reform of Labor Policy William M. Leiserson, a person who has been a keen observer of labor and an important arbitrator of labor cases, spoke at Youngstown, Ohio, early in March. His speech will probably have a far-reaching effect upon public opinion in respect to labor matters. In his address Mr. Leiserson re-examined Government policy in relationship to labor relations. He frankly took apart what we have at present, exemplified by the National Labor Relations Board and the War Labor Board, and found frankly that it was a hybrid sort of policy which does not adequately meet the situation. Mr. Leiserson sees a Government labor policy in terms of compromise, compromise between voluntary cooperation and compulsory principle.

What he says about the National Labor Relations Board, of which he was once a member, is of especial interest:

"As a foundation for the policy, I would keep the present National Labor Relations Act without substantial change. This is necessary to make sure that the policy is firmly grounded in the methods and practices by which workers and managements organize themselves for their self-government, and for governing their relations with each other. If the act is changed at all, this should be done only to strengthen collective bargaining, not to weaken it.

"Congress began to build a national policy on a sound basis when it enacted this law. It cleared the ground by prohibiting unfair labor practices and it set the foundation by requiring employers to bargain collectively with unions or representatives of employees. There it stopped. The act, like the traditional story, ends the trials and tribulations of labor and management by joining them in a vow to bargain collectively. But the objectives of the marriage can only be secured by voluntary agreement and continual adjustment, which is not to be compelled.

"The obvious need is to continue building the national labor policy from the place where the National Labor Relations Act stopped. Only the foundation was laid."

Employers' New Weapon Psychiatry is a new word that has grown up with a great deal of emphasis during the war. Psychiatry refers to the treatment not of insanity but minor mental diseases. There are only about 250 psychiatrists in the United States. It is a new branch of medicine.

It is plain to see that the psychiatrist wields power nothing short of awesome over a patient. During the centuries, a code of ethics has grown up governing the relationship between the patient and his doctor. Even a doctor cannot operate without the consent of the patient, and the patient is fully protected under the law in the right to have held sacred any information that the patient confides to the doctor in the course of treatment.

Now comes a proposal by a high official of the United States Public Health Service that psychiatrists be employed by business corporations to study what is called mal-adjustments of employees on the job. Such mal-adjustments involved, such as accidents, absenteeism, labor troubles, job-quitting, are all lumped together by this high official as subjects for study and treatment by the psychiatrists employed by the corporations. This engineer says: "Tests which could be used in the initial examinations of workers to determine their intelligence, stability, or other personality traits might be suggested. Advice could be given on how to maintain morale and prevent friction in groups constantly associated in work, and procedures for handling personality difficulties could be outlined."

Here is a proposal that needs the immediate and utmost attention by labor. Such a psychiatric program could be used with terrible effect by unscrupulous employers. Certainly there should be no compulsion in such a situation and no worker need to submit himself to such a psychiatrist unless he voluntarily chooses to do so.

Those Newspapers! A writer in *Colliers* has recently pointed out that President Roosevelt was re-elected with 84 per cent of the newspapers against him. Now comes another critic of the newspapers, Virginius Dabney of the Richmond (Virginia) *Times-Dispatch*, who certainly tells the truth about the editorial policy of daily papers. He calls newspaper editorials today no more than "sloppily written pontifications . . . dreary and bumbling half-truths." Editorials, he observes, "are not the force in American life that they ought to be or that they were a generation ago."

Searching for the cause, he puts a finger on the newspaper owners—the publishers. "Instead," he explains, "of letting trained newspapermen conduct the newspaper . . . they insist on inflicting their prejudices on the entire staff. It is in the realm of editorial policy that this interference produces its most appalling results."

Such publishers, Dabney finds, live in "a special insulated, air-tight universe of wealth" wherein everybody seems to accept as axiomatic that "Franklin D. Roosevelt is a threat to civilization, that labor unions are a work of the devil and that the Dies committee, of fragrant memory, practically saved the nation from bolshevism."

As a result of this thinking, Dabney finds, the editorial page is filled with "rousing appeals for observation of National Cheese Week, stale exhortations on behalf of 'free enterprise' or the latest chimeras dire which the publisher has conjured up as threatening our existence from Washington."



WOMAN'S WORK

JUST DREAMING, THANK YOU

BY A WORKER'S WIFE

SO you're dreaming of a house, as so many of us are these days—a home, bright and shining and warm, with you in the kitchen of it, in a pink apron, making chocolate cake for HIM, now safe and sound in your living room, in his easy chair all complete with slippers and pipe—and the war—only an ugly memory.

Yes, there are many dreams of houses these days, new houses that you want to build when the war is over, or new plans for the home you now have—the additions and improvements you want to make when wartime restrictions are lifted and materials are again available.

Our page this month is devoted to crystallizing some of those dreams and making some practical suggestions on home planning.

A Home of Your Own

First, may I say, that, if you don't own your own home, my first advice is to start buying. So many people make the mistake of paying rent all their lives—grow old paying it and still have no roof-tree to call their own. The immediate present is certainly no time to buy or build, BUT it is the time to start thinking of it.

If you are one of the lucky families that will be able to pay cash for a home, why that's just wonderful, and more power to you, but, if you are like most of us who have limited means and savings, don't be discouraged, for you can still own your own. Houses can be bought on payments paid like rent, and often no higher than rent. True, this process usually takes quite a few years, but after all—you'd have to pay rent anyway, and some day, before you know it, your house—every dear part of it, the land under it, the ground around it, the roof over it—will be yours, all yours. Then, come what may, you have a home to call your own always. (Did I hear someone mention taxes? Well, real estate taxes here in the U. S. A. are not at all exorbitant, and will not present a very severe hardship for the majority of people.)

A mortgage guaranteed under the Federal Housing Administration (F.H.A.) mortgage insurance plan is probably the safest method of financing a home. When the time comes to buy, it would be well to consult F.H.A. and find out how they can help you.

All right, suppose now, that the war is over, the postwar boom has subsided somewhat, and you can proceed safely and sanely to acquire that home of your own. A great many people prefer to build, in spite of certain risks involved, because the procedure offers the opportunity of planning the kind of home you really want. Even when funds are limited you can still get many of the features which you think desirable when you start from scratch. However, if you in-

tend to buy a house already built, you have an excellent chance of finding the right one if you look long and carefully enough.

Plan, Plan, Plan

Now, for the most important part of your home plan: Plan your home for the people who are going to live in it. Don't just acquire a house and then fit your family into it somehow, but from the beginning try to find a house to fit the members of your family, filling their present and probable future needs—for in this way only can you arrive at a real plan bringing full satisfaction in living.

Plan your rooms in relation to each other, so that there can be privacy where it is necessary. The house should be so arranged that it is possible to reach the bathroom or the entrance to the house from any bedroom without having to pass through the living room.

Now is the time to plan for your comfort through the years. When you stop to consider it, just think how many hours of yours and your children's time will be spent in the home. The place where you are going to spend most of your life should be the very nicest place you can make it—so arrange it so from the beginning.

The Children's Place

For the comfort and convenience of everybody in the family, provide the children with a playroom or play corner, large enough to take care of several children playing together and keeping them out of the way of other family activities. This place that will be all their own will give them a sense of belonging, and will add greatly to their security and happiness.

THIS IS MY PRAYER

This is my prayer. A room
Inside a big, white house, and
On the wall, a portrait from
The Italian, or a landscape from
The French, the usual books, and the
Icebox full of lemonade,
To read from E. B. B. in a billowy
Chair of chintz, in riding breeches.
To have my dining-room, adjoining, dark
and cool
As the woods' deepest glen, and
My kitchen bright and gay
With red and white checked gingham.
To have the land and every weathered
fence
Secured to both of us on paper in the
Vault of the red, brick bank
In town about three miles. And you,
Whoever you may be, would soon come in
From wherever you had been.

SGT. BARBARA SAVAGE, MCWR.
(Courtesy of The Commonwealth)

Try to allow enough space in your house to avoid any feeling of being crowded. Plan your living room particularly with space enough for a convenient and comfortable arrangement of furniture, because, remember, you will spend most of your leisure hours there, and it is there that your friends will visit you.

At the very beginning is the time also to get all the storage space you want—consider that carefully in all your house plans.

When your house is either built or bought, be sure to give plenty of time to your painting and decoration schemes. Remember that light paint can do wonders to brighten dark rooms; also bear in mind that soft colors are easier on the eyes than brilliant tones, and flat paint better than glossy, because the latter helps to produce glare and eye-strain. In kitchen and bathroom, however, glossy paint is best, for it is easier to keep clean.

Shopping for Furniture

With regard to your house furnishings—plan carefully, buy carefully—buy “first things” first, by that I mean certain essentials you must have. Do buy good, sturdy pieces from reliable stores, for this practice will pay dividends in the long run—in that your furniture will look well through the years and far outlast a lot of what may be termed “junk” furniture that is on the market today. Again, as in planning your home, think first of people and you will not find it hard to choose between essentials and which items you can do without, at least for a time.

In selecting your furniture—do not feel you must buy sets—but buy piece by piece until your needs are met. On considering each piece of furniture, bear two questions in mind—“Is it what we need?” and “Will it fit into the available space we have?” Adherence to these two requirements in buying will go far toward making your house a livable home.

Give special care to lighting. Remember that eyes are precious, and poor lights can ruin them. Have plenty of good lamps arranged conveniently throughout your house.

Don't be discouraged if you can't have everything you want in your house right at the start. It is fun to see a home grow through the years, and, little by little, by buying only “good stuff,” you acquire furniture of good taste and lasting beauty.

Your Creative Instincts

Until you can get these worthwhile things, try out your own skill and ingenuity by making some things yourself or renovating some old ones. Homemaking magazines and books on homecrafts have many good suggestions, with full instructions along these lines. One of the most attractive and cheer-

(Continued on page 152)

CORRESPONDENCE



**L. U. NO. 1,
ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Editor: The members of Local No. 1 can be justly proud of our first electronics class, which was started last month, with Brother O. W. Rosenkoetter as the instructor, and 50 of our handsome Brothers in attendance. Brother Gus Schuman is chairman of the Educational Committee, and has done a wonderful job. A well-done job is nothing new to Gus Schuman. He informs us that Brother Lester Virga will be our next teacher, and we feel sure he will be able to carry on the very important work. Brother John Meinert should be commended for his selections as to the Educational Committee. All the Brothers who have been attending these classes are enthusiastic, and attendance has been 100 percent. We have about 150 class "A" and resident wiremen waiting to become students.

Have you written that letter to your favorite service man? If not, why not? Men, please don't forget these wonderful guys who are fighting for us. Write them a letter now, tonight, and tell them how much you appreciate their efforts. Anybody likes to have some one pat him on the back and say well done. Also see to it that when he returns to us, please don't forget what he has given up for us, so let's all resolve now to bury the hatchet and pull together against our common enemies—big business and wet cards.

Our bowling league is still carrying on, and a good time is being had by all. Brother James Morrell, business manager, is surely not the ideal bowler, with his 130 average. But we have a southpaw bowler, Brother Schlange, of the Kammerlein Electric team, who on February 20 bowled 268. Pretty good for a wire jerker, the jerk! The champ Ricks of the 1944 bowling league are hot again, winning their share of games. Brother Joe Probst is a good man to have on the other team. Local No. 1 has a team with two Blinds on it—Brother Fred Blind and Joe (Blind) Probst.

Brother Jack Hartman has the honor of having five sons in our armed services, namely, Joe, Bill, Jack, Jr., Tom and Jim. This strikes a new high to our knowledge, and we hope and pray they all return soon to us who miss them.

We guess some of you old-timers are wondering what has become of old Scissor Bill Williams. Well, he is now a retired country gentleman, living at Warrenton, Missouri. He is the champion whittler of that city.

Work is plentiful around here at present. The writer is foreman of the cable gang at the small arms plant. In the gang are Brothers Gus Loepker, Ray (Rem Bottle) Underwood, Marshall (Bullet Proof) Skelcher, George (Slapsie) White, William Downs, E. Bales, H. Devore, Cliff (3) Sisler, Sullivan, Swan—a small gang of (you name it).

LEE KILLIAN, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 3,
NEW YORK,
N. Y.**

Editor: Please publish the following contribution from Brother Frederick V. Eich, a member of our educational committee:

We ventured the thought that the furore aroused by the President's appointment of former Vice President Henry A. Wallace to the post of Secretary of Commerce would be history by this time. We now know how wrong we were in our surmise. Those that oppose

READ

Some clear thinking on politics by L. U. No. 3

L. U. No. 68 speaks of evolution and gives a course of action

The art of getting along by L. U. No. 316

What tax laws do you want by L. U. No. 449

L. U. No. 611 says work for a better America

High praise—one local for another by L. U. No. 664

The sublime and ridiculous blend in letter from L. U. No. 697

Some interesting news and some comments on organized labor in Minnesota by L. U. No. 1216

Weather, flood, wars, cannot halt pens of our sturdy correspondents.

Wallace for this post are practically 100 per cent opposed to labor also. They realize that the confirmation of Wallace in this post is a confirmation of what we generally speak of as the New Deal, so we have Westbrook Pegler, Fulton Lewis, Jr., the reactionary press, big business, the poll-tax Democrats and the reactionary Republicans all pulling together and using any means available to attain their end, namely, the defeat for Wallace.

Leading the fight for the poll taxers, we have Senator George of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Senator Bailey of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee. Both these committees deal primarily with big business and industry. For the Republican reactionaries, we have Senator Taft of Ohio, who, though comparatively a young man, does his thinking in the tempo of the "Gay Nineties."

Georgia, Senator George's home state, just recently voted down the poll tax against his fullest opposition, so it might be just possible that he is serving his last term. The fact that Henry A. Wallace is, and has been, a strong opponent of the poll tax is just another reason for Senator George's violent opposition.

This all sums up to the fact that, if the working man wants a square deal, he must be sure he is voting for men for public office that see not only their own side of a question but all sides and then vote in a morally honest way, instead of just a legally honest way.

We have a nominally Democratic majority in Congress, which, many think, gives us a liberal government, but, when you place the reactionary southern Democrats with the anti-liberal Republicans, which is where you will usually find them, your liberal government is shot to pieces. We do not ask or expect to have everything our own way, that might be as bad as having it all the other way, but we do expect that the way should be prepared so that we may go forward both as individuals and as a nation. We must continue to do our utmost to bring the war to an early end, but this need not prevent our making plans to prevent another debacle such as followed the last war. To do this,

we must have more men like Wallace and fewer Tafts, Georges, Baileys and Rankins.

The "work, fight or go to jail" bill passed the House but met a cold reception in the Senate, where an entirely different form of bill is being drawn up, which is not as drastic as the May-Bailey bill, but would give the War Manpower Commission power to establish employment ceilings on non-essential business and in that way force workers into essential work. This sounds very nice, but, if there were half the effort put forth in keeping prices and profits down as there is in forcing men to work for low wages by calling them unpatriotic, if they don't, there would be little trouble in getting enough workers. There was a great to-do about how Government agencies were going to force textile manufacturers to produce more low-price clothing and less luxury wear. What happened? The textile industry's lobby got busy to kill such orders, and, at the moment, they seem to have succeeded. In this part of the country at least it is almost impossible to get boys' shorts, and when you do get them you pay three times what they are worth, and so with all other cotton products. On the other hand, the efforts of the labor organizations to have the "Little Steel Formula" changed to permit an increase in wages to conform to cost of living increases is meeting with the most violent opposition. The public members of the War Labor Board, in explaining their opposition, say that, instead of an increase now, the wage-and-hour law should be changed so that, instead of the 40-cent-an-hour minimum, there should be various minimum wage scales established according to the skill of the worker to prevent employers from using the present 40-cent minimum as a maximum for all workers not otherwise protected. This is a very good idea, but does not help the present situation.

JEREMIAH P. SULLIVAN,
President.

**L. U. NO. 7,
SPRINGFIELD,
MASS.**

Editor: The shortest month of the year seems to have been the longest, for we surely

have gone through one tough month, plenty of snow and ice that had half of the railroads tied up, material was held up, and everyone waited patiently for something they ordered before Christmas.

Our meeting was well attended and quite a little time was taken up by our secretary reading the different letters from our members in service telling us about their travels and about the wonderful boxes they received for Christmas and asking some of the members to write to them. There was a long letter from Charles Caffrey somewhere over there. I expected to hear one from our Westfield member, Brother Steve Swotchok, whom we have not heard from in some time, but we always get a nice, long letter from Phil Collins, who surely has traveled around a lot, according to his letters.

We had quite a discussion on our new bylaws, but plenty of discussion always brings out new ideas and gives every member a chance to say his little piece, and, in the long run, everyone is happy. There were only a few changes, and every member will be able to get a copy when they are printed, which will be only a short time. Every member should be interested in the working of his local union and always have the bylaws book handy to look over once in a while,

and it surely would settle plenty of arguments on the different jobs in regard to traveling conditions and other laws that a few of our members don't seem to be concerned about.

Springfield is surely being kept busy getting prepared in case we have another flood, for it has all the fixings for a good, heavy flood, and, if this warm, rainy spell had kept up, we really would have been due for one. But today the wind has come up very strong and dried things up a little. However, there are still plenty of ice and snow around to be melted. We are better prepared this year than we were in the last flood, having plenty of pumping stations all along the river bank to get started in case of an emergency, but it will be a long time before the people who lost their homes and everything in them during the last one fully recover their losses, so we all hope and pray the flood will be arrested this year, for there are plenty of hardships in the different families now without having any more.

The members will be having a nice job on their hands making out cards every week telling what work they are doing and how many hours they are working, and how much money they are making every week. It may be hard for a while, but, like everything else, it will come easy after a little practice.

EDWARD A. MULLARKEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor: It has often been said that, as long as human nature is the way it is, we will always have wars. It could also be said that we would have depressions or poverty and many other deterrents to the good life.

The writer shall not attempt to go into what makes the good life. However, it seems that the virtues that constitute the good life are synonymous with the principles of unionism. Are we not agreed that, as a Brotherhood, we stand for sympathy, honesty, tolerance, truth, fair and open mindedness, moral courage, generosity, dependability, cooperation, education and good health? These are only a few of the many things that could be mentioned.

Why is it that we follow the same paths year after year? Is it lack of informed, unselfish leadership, or do we lack individual or collective moral courage to depart from the usual and increase our knowledge of ourselves and our fellowmen, of our work and the world in which we live? It appears that the crux of fallacious thinking is the failure to recognize the fact that, as conditions change, so must our thinking change.

To illustrate this point, the writer begs you to take a page from the history of this country. About the time of the Civil War, the wooden sailing vessel was doomed by the then remarkable performance of the Monitor, a steel clad ship. Also the East and West were linked together by railroad. These two major events brought about a distinct change of thinking in terms of national life. About the time of the Spanish-American War, the dream of an internal combustion engine became a reality, and another change of thinking occurred. About the time of World War I, the forerunners of our present radio and airplane were produced. Now we are in another war, with a multitude of new ideas, new methods and new techniques confronting us. To all appearances, it now becomes necessary not only to think in terms of national life, but international life as well. Are we planning and preparing ourselves, or are we isolated on our own little island of petty thinking, unprepared to grasp opportunity by the forelock?

The International Office has asked more than once by letter and editorial that all locals do their part. We must realize that each local is a spoke in the wheel of the International Office, and that each and every member of the local is an integral part of that spoke. What is it that logic and wisdom would have us do? Primarily, it follows that our course of action would be:

NOTICE

It may well be that the May issue of the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS will reach our readers considerably later than usual, due to paper adjustments.

2: That a committee on health be set up to study conditions relative to heating, lighting, ventilation and sanitation in all aspects in our working areas. 3: That an educational committee be appointed with a specific objective in view. 4: That the functions of the union and the officers thereof be thoroughly and intelligently discussed. 5: That a definite and tangible plan be formulated and followed that will increase the prestige of the union and its members.

GLEN H. GILBERT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor: The meeting of Local No. 103, held February 14, 1945, was most interesting. Interesting because of the fact that our very good friend, International Vice President John J. Regan paid us a visit. John has been quite busy in the New England States doing a splendid job of organizing. Because of so many other commitments, it is only on rare occasions that we see our international vice president.

John Queeney, our president, never misses an opportunity to call on John Regan to give an impromptu talk to our members. International Vice President Regan brought to our attention the need for organization within the New England area, particularly with regard to maintenance men in the many and varied types of plants.

His talk regarding postwar possibilities within our trade was both interesting and educational. We hope his tasks will be of such a nature that he may find time to visit his own local more often.

International Vice President Regan was probably quite happy to learn that Business Manager Ed Carroll has been also active in the organizing of maintenance plants and has met with unusual success. It is our hope that the business manager's department will continue to shape up more maintenance jobs which will be good outlets for the employment of our men when the war clouds roll away.

Organizing for the protection of our industry is not the easiest of tasks, what with W. L. B., M. P. C. and "form tens" to contend with.

Sometimes we think that labor and management, on their own, could do much better if they were permitted to do the job without outside interference.

We find it difficult to report that this year to date we have had four of our members pass on, namely, Frank (Deschamps) Fells, Ray Wilimott, R. J. Leeman, Leo Fay. We like to think of death as an "open door to a better world, dark on the outside, white within," but always our hearts are heavy at the passing of any of our Brothers. To their families, the officers and members of Local 103 extend their heartfelt sympathy.

Our local continues to do its share on the home front. Officers and members are ever watchful for opportunities to aid in any way the speedy ending of the war. To our men on the battle lines, we repeat—we are thinking of you constantly.

HENRY J. HURFORD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 200, ANACONDA, MONT.

Editor: This is just to let your office know what we are doing about electronics here in Anaconda.

We got a 16-week course (two hours and a half, one night a week) started January 25. We are renting the slides, etc., of the Westinghouse course from the A. I. E. E. in Butte,

and two radio engineers who are putting on the A. I. E. E. course in Butte are carrying the main part of the course in Anaconda.

I am enclosing a form which each student filled out so that we could receive some financial help from the Government. The Montana State College aided us in getting this help lined up and most of the class will make a trip to Bozeman during the course to have some laboratory work in the college lab there.

The enrollment in our class is 70. We have a few of the engineers in the electrical departments besides I. B. E. W. members.

We are going to use the material from the I. B. E. W. school in Milwaukee as soon as it becomes available. We wish to use as much of this as we can as our course is set up on the lines of the schedule sent Brother Joe Holt, by Brother H. W. Maher, at the school.

Electronics is certainly getting the Brothers interested in the local here; it is just what we needed.

C. A. S. DAVISON, F. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: On Saturday, February 3, Local Union No. 212 held its annual dance at the Hotel Gibson roof garden. Excellent entertainment was furnished, and, for those who like to trip the light fantastic, the music was very good. A large crowd was present. The committee is to be congratulated on the fine job that was done.

The death of Brother Milton Weisenborn, Jr., in Holland, has been confirmed. We are deeply moved by this loss. After almost 2,000 years of the teachings of Christ, man still seems unable to understand the words "Love thy neighbor as thyself." It must be that its very simplicity baffles most men.

At our regular meeting on February 19, a committee was appointed by our chairman to carry on the plans for our electronics school. Funds were appropriated to take care of the incidental expense connected with this project. The school is to be located at 129 East Ninth St. The opening date has not been determined as of this date. We hope that a large number of the members of Local No. 212 will take advantage of the opportunity. In this new world being forged from the war effort, the competition will be fast and furious.

VICTOR J. FEINAUER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor: So much can happen from now until a month and a half away, when this letter will be read by you, the reader, in April's issue of the WORKER.

Overseas our Brothers who fight are forging now the grim iron links of final victory. Our sights are raised to a great international postwar prosperity, with a guaranteed peace. Most of the Brothers out here want to have a close understanding with labor from all nations, for does not labor have the largest stake in international industry and distribution?

We want to caution our leaders in our union Brotherhood to be sure they are representing the wishes of the mass of men out in our local unions when they refuse to find common ground with union labor of our Allies. We must look at it this way:

We of the organized labor of the U. S. A. are not better than our U. S. Government, represented by Mr. Roosevelt and his staff at Yalta, and will be again at San Francisco in April. The way is clear; we must travel that road or be rendered impotent by those labor unions who can and will meet the international issue.

Remember these lines: There never was a time like this one for labor to rise to great service to the world by uniting in a supreme effort for constructive, expanding, industrial peace.

This writer's apologies for unreadable hieroglyphics that caused our good stenographer to copy "ignition" instead of "ignitron" relating to February's article on the Electronics School. Really, my manuscript is lousy.

Mr. John Friedli, warrant officer in the Seabees, was languishing at our last local meeting.

John is tops anywhere. (Looks like Charles Laughton—some.)

Hi ya, guys! Out there plugging on those tough service assignments, fighting this war. May God speed your victory and homecoming.

RUSSEL G. IDLE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 316. Editor: Local Union NASHVILLE, TENN. No. B-316 has not been in the correspondence for some time, so maybe we can get in a few lines as prompted by the following letter from a retiring colored Brother who has been a faithful and steadfast member. Others would do well to take example from this Brother's record of long and faithful service which comes to an end honorably and in good standing.

Cleveland, Tennessee,
January 5, 1945.

To the Journeymen of Local Union No. 316.
Greetings:

In July, 1910, I went to work for the Tennessee Power Co. as a laborer. In the course of time; I worked up to be a groundman, and have given constant service up to the present time. On January 1, 1945, I retired from the TVA at 70 years of age. I think your records show that I am square to date, so I guess this severs my relationship with the I. B. E. W. If there are any instructions, I await your reply. Wishing all journeymen a long and prosperous life, for God will bring all things to pass.

Yours truly,

(Signed) C. O. ROGERS.

P. S.—Will you please insert in the JOURNAL of the I. B. E. W.?

By motion at the last meeting, this letter was requested to be sent in by the press secretary with his letter.

The members are looking forward to the postponed wage conference next month (March), which, we hope, will grant increases to some TVA employees.

While we have several members in the armed forces, our last member to join is Sam L. Hudspeth, one of the electricians at the plant, but he writes us that he is now keeping up the plumbing in the Boot Camp at Great Lakes Training Station. Well—I don't know, Navy way?

The State Electrical Workers' Association is doing pretty fair toward putting an inspection and license bill on the books. The contractors' association, jobbers, architects, power board members, city inspectors, insurance men and an I. O. representative assisted by appearing before legislative committees. Our fingers are crossed, and we are hoping that the bill will be reported as passed at our next meeting at Knoxville on April 1.

A stenographer at the plant had the following pinned up over her desk. We think it is worth reading—and thinking about.

THE ART OF GETTING ALONG

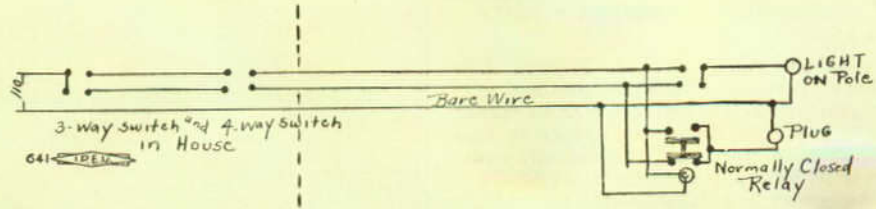
"Sooner or later a man, if he is wise, discovers that life is a mixture of good days and bad, victory and defeat, give and take. He learns that it doesn't pay to be a too sensitive soul; that he should let some things go over his head like water off a duck's back. He learns that he who loses his temper usually loses out.

"He learns that all men have burnt toast for breakfast now and then, and that he shouldn't take the other fellow's grouch too seriously. He learns that carrying a chip on your shoulder is the easiest way to get into a fight. He learns that the quickest way to become unpopular is to carry tales and gossip about others.

"He learns that buck-passing always turns out to be a boomerang, and that it never pays. He comes to realize that the business could run along perfectly well without him. He learns that it doesn't matter so much who gets the credit as long as the business benefits. He learns that even the janitor is human, and that it does

SORRY!

All right, Brothers, all right! We're sorry! We've received dozens of letters from our "Can You Do It" readers calling our attention to the incorrect solution to the problem of Brother H. J. Johnston, of L. U. No. 5, as printed in the February issue of the JOURNAL. You see, we have quite a problem here in getting the JOURNAL to press on time and usually only a very few solutions to the problems have reached us by the time the copy must go to our printers, though many more reach us later in the month. We are as you all know, limited as to space and can publish only one solution. We try to make this the first correct one received. However in the rush of getting the material to the printers on time our technical editor slipped up and an incorrect answer was sent to the printers instead of the correct one intended.



Although we regret the error we are indeed grateful to know that the "Can You Do It" column has so many careful readers and that our members are so alert.

Though many correct solutions to Brother Johnston's problem have been submitted (over a hundred) we are only able to print one. Here is the solution of Brother William Noponen, of L. U. No. 58, Detroit, Michigan, which we think you will find fills all requirements.

no harm to smile and say 'good morning,' even if it is raining.

"He learns that most of the other fellows are as ambitious as he is, that they have brains as good or better, and that hard work, not cleverness, is the secret of success. He learns to sympathize with the youngster coming into the business, because he remembers how bewildered he was when he first started out.

"He learns that superiors are not monsters, but that they are usually pretty good fellows who have succeeded through hard work and who want to do the right thing. He learns that folks are not any harder to get along with in one place than another, and that the 'getting along' depends about 98 per cent on his own behavior."

And so, if you have gotten this far, it ought to be enough. Anyway, think it over; it might do you good besides helping you.

CHAS. J. MAUNSELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353. Editor: Local Union TORONTO, ONT. No. 353 was fortunate in the years 1927-28-

29 in having a large percentage of the apprentices joining our organization taking an active interest in the affairs of our local. This active interest could profitably be copied by some of the journeymen that have joined since that time.

One of these boys, Brother William Farquhar, is another example of the old adage that you can't keep a good man down. Bill was born in Toronto in 1909, of Scotch parents, both of whom are living. One of a family of five, he comes by his construction ability naturally, his father being a carpenter and one brother a superintendent for a large general contractor.

Bill joined the local in 1927 at the tender age of 17, and was indentured under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act by the Canadian Comstock Company and worked with Walter White, Bill Lummiss and Ab. Oecomore on several of the large jobs around town. He survived the depression years by working for the Canadian National Exhibition during the summer and early fall and the Maple Leaf Gardens during the winter. At the start of the war, Bill got some valuable experience with the Ainsworth Electric and also the Standard Electric.

All this introduction leads up to the fact that Local Union No. 353 has got itself an assistant business manager. Yes, Bill starts on the road

for the local on March 1, 1945—just 17 years from the time he joined. Brother Shaw, who has been attending more committee meetings and answering more questions than one man should be asked to handle, will appreciate the help of Bill, as well as being able to plan additional organizing endeavours.

Bill's entry into the business end of our organization is not an experimental one as far as experience goes. He has represented us at various Ontario Provincial Council meetings, and attended the Trades and Labor Congress convention in Quebec City. He was a delegate to the Toronto and District Trades and Labor Council, and has been president of the local since the last election.

Just a warning to anyone trying to push him around. He likes horseshoe pitching, preferably with the horse still fastened to the shoe, and don't think he can't do it, for he is 6 foot and a good bit and filled out in proportion; he likes steaks raw and his music dreamy.

Good luck, Bill, and don't let them get in your hair, because you won't have it long!

Bill Gallop has had some visitors at the hospital from some of his buddies at the Canada Electric Company, and would appreciate some of the rest of us dropping in once in awhile.

Sid Archbold and Earl Williams received their discharge from the Air Force and will now proceed to reduce. Earl in particular looks to be about two axe handles across the pistol pockets.

Heard a rumor about some changes being made in the legislative assembly (executive board to you). I must check up on this.

JACK NUTLAND, P. S.

L. U. NO. 429 Editor: Encouraging NASHVILLE, TENN. news from the battle fronts of the world plus the peaceful atmosphere of our own home front is indeed a tonic for tired souls. Hasten the day when every man can pursue his own way of life in peace.

More encouraging news comes from the many electronic schools all over our I. B. E. W. domain. Every progressive union Electrical Worker should be vitally interested in these schools, which not only teach us new methods and ways to harness and distribute electrical energy, but promote good fellowship among the Brotherhood. Here in Nashville, Tennessee, we have enrolled in the great electrical engineering school of Vanderbilt University 20 members of Local

B-429. This class is being tutored by our own Brother H. C. Potts, who is a graduate of the I. B. E. W. School of Electronics, Marquette University. This goes to prove that our members are up and on their toes, ever ready to take advantage of the wonderful opportunity of getting training provided by the I. B. E. W. Congratulations, Brothers, and the best of schooling to you.

In this connection, let us suggest that some of us old-timers get out pad and pencil and take notes from these youngsters, or else we may be left at the post.

We are very glad to report our sick list is about clear at this writing, and our best wishes to Brother R. L. Putman and Brother J. W. (Bud) Engles, who have been on the shelf for quite a spell.

More of our young members received their "greetings" from the Commander-in-Chief during the past month. Our best wishes and a speedy return to you loyal Americans who go to face the hardships of war. Again we ask our members to write letters to our boys in the service—their names may be obtained at the office of the business manager.

Some interesting news comes from the hunters of Local No. 429. The last big snow saw lots of them in the field. Several members report bagging lots of fine game, but only Brother Lawrence Brown benefited by the return of the nimrods. He and he alone got the rabbits. Due to the shortage of ammunition, he (Rabbit Brown) has been running them down afoot. It is said also that Brother J. Redd and Ray Llewellyn are using sling shots and a new kind of blow gun fashioned out of a piece of half-inch conduit. Good luck, boys, and next time don't forget us. Maybe Brother Bob Edwards and Roy Martin will send us some of that moose meat from Clinton.

B. K. WILLIAMSON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 449, POCATELLO, IDAHO

Editor: There is a movement to enact a law that will prohibit the Federal Government

from taxing incomes and inheritances more than 25 per cent. A memorial to urge Congress in this direction has been passed by 16 or 17 legislatures. A 25 per cent tax limit is so unjustly unfair that it is hard to believe any intelligent lawmaker could entertain the idea for a moment.

The best of the bloodless ways to redistribute excessive accumulation of wealth is through taxation. That is one thing Roosevelt has been doing, and in that he has been absolutely right. Nothing but greed can argue otherwise.

Nobody is worth an income of a million a year. Neither genius nor talent nor any other kind of contribution to society is worth such exorbitant pay.

It is estimated that after the war our Federal Government is going to need between 17 to 40 billions of dollars. How is the government going to raise the money if income tax is limited to 25 per cent?

If the millionaire is only going to pay 25 per cent tax, then that means the ones earning \$2,000 to \$5,000 (and there are a lot of us) will be taxed 25 percent—the millionaire will have \$750,000 left of his income to live on and the man in the small income bracket will have enough left to barely exist on.

We union men can, and should, raise our voices in protest, and in the states that have not passed the memorial every effort should be made to block the movement.

We all must realize, if we are not blind, that the world is in a tremendous social and economic upheaval because some have too much and some have too little. This move to limit the income tax and to place the sky as the ceiling above incomes and fortunes is a damned good way to invite the Communists to take over.

A. ROY FLAGLER, P. S.



The 142nd Naval Construction Battalion now on duty in the South Pacific area has a great many I.B.E.W. members from local unions all over the country and here is a picture of some of them to prove it.

Chief Warrant Officer M. C. Cummins of L. U. No. 648, Hamilton, Ohio, who sent us the photograph says that his unit believes they top any single battalion for strength in I.B.E.W. members and if there are any

battalions with a greater number, they'd be pleased to hear about them.

Brother Cummins says that the work of their unit covers the entire electrical field, that is, it is required to operate an entire city—installation and maintenance.

Brother A. A. Noack of L. U. No. 681, Wichita Falls, Texas, was the member to whom we are indebted for the picture as he was the one who got the boys together to have it taken.



We proudly present our Brothers of the 142nd Naval Construction Battalion:

FIRST ROW: H. E. Goepfinger, EM2/c, Local 953; S. J. Krusiewicz, EM3/c, Local 35; J. A. Brees, EM1/c, Local 202; W. R. Fairbairn, CEM, Local 278; M. C. Cummins (C.W.O.), Local 648; M. D. Lee, CEM, Local B-160; J. W. Sherwood, EM1/c, Local 202; R. C. Harwood, EM1/c, Local B-429; J. K. Paxton, EM1/c, Local 5. SECOND ROW: E. M. Canette, EM2/c, Local 617; H. D. Morgan, SI/c, Local 3; L. G. Morris, EM2/c, Local 1245; R. J. Hilbert, EM2/c, Local 37; W. M. Strouse, EM1/c, Local 210; C. R. P. Peterson, EM1/c, Local B-31; W. R. Allgood, EM1/c, Local 676; T. J. Hughes, EM1/c, Local 134. THIRD ROW: S. Mulligan, EM2/c, Local B-244; A. A. Noack, EM1/c, Local 681; F. L. Curryea, EM1/c, Local 3; G. G. Myer, EM1/c, Local 46; J. S. Bullock, EM1/c, Local B-359; C. E. Watson, EM1/c, Local B-304; H. T. Bartlett, EM1/c, Local B-77-23; A. E. Frederick, EM3/c, Local 595. The following Brothers were not in the picture, due to duties: L. A. Kellogg, CEM, Local 38; J. W. Shellinger, EM2/c, Local 134; J. T. Pollard, EM1/c, Local 1397; W. J. Weinrich, Jr., BM1/c, Local B-474.

L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor: I wish more Press Secretaries had the talent that the Brother in Fort Lauderdale has. I should like to think it was the tropical breezes and the fishing on South Jetty that makes him so versical. I have breathed the same air, fished the same places he has, and eaten the tropical fruit, with no avail.

Sometimes my thermostat almost kicks out the breakers when I listen to the radio war strategists. One gentleman that has a magnificent overflow of oratory that I like to cuss and discuss sells hair tonic. Ordinarily, I don't give a darn whether my hair is combed neatly in place or has that patent leather look, but his tonic will not work while he tells me organized labor is sitting steady, getting all the pay raises it wants, and refusing to work.

We are told that a popular straw vote among the GIs show they cannot understand our motives at home. We hear that the topic there is "strikes" and "absenteeism." A mighty portion of these lads carry union cards, and know the ropes well. They are pretty sure wife and dad are trying to give them what they need now. They are equally sure we want a good A. F. of L. job for them to return to.

I have an idea the men in the shipyard in Virginia were making jewelry and checkerboards

out of scrap. Most men will work at anything to make it appear they are employed while the cost-plus magnates are making up their minds what they want redone or altered to make the "take" greater. There must be a "fall guy" when a complaint is made, and labor is it.

Let us not play the taps too long on others. Let us try to make more ships, guns and tanks for the boys. When you have an urge to spend money make it pay four for three.

The Reporter from down on the Levee,
"DAZEY MAE," P. S.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Editor: Labor should become fully conscious of a strong, influential element in our country

that is trying to make us believe that we have a perfect economic system, and that we must look with suspicion on any trend toward a change. We are told over and over again through our papers and magazines and over the radio to avoid foreign "isms," disregard the advice of seekers after Utopia, visionaries and planners. Typical of this line of propaganda is this sentence in large letters on a calendar: "Let's be sure that the America to which our soldiers return is the same America they left." It is not likely that these obstructionists are thinking of the advancements that are being made in

mechanics, chemistry, medicine, etc. They must refer to economics.

America is the best all-around country in the world, but it will not hold that position by economic stagnation. The whole world is advancing. We have been advancing satisfactorily, and we must keep it up or fall behind.

As to condemning an idea just because it is foreign—an individual is in a bad shape when he thinks he is so smart that he can't learn from others, and the same thing applies to nations.

In Russia, young men are given an education and older men are advanced in industry according to their ability and ambition, while in America a young man's education is usually limited to what his father can afford, and the good jobs are too often landed through a pull.

In Sweden, the ease in which wealth can be accumulated, which is always at the expense of the public, and the abject poverty at the other end of the scale is not known as it exists in our country. Other comparisons might be mentioned.

To millions of our soldiers this "same America" mentioned above means an America of unemployment, poverty, ragged trousers and outdoor toilets. To many it will mean coming home to a family that needs medical and dental attention that they cannot afford. Some of these soldiers are coming home with the same knowledge they had before they left, that it is entirely possible to have a better America.

We should get behind those statesmen who propose government legislation that will guarantee minimum wages sufficient for a decent standard of living, a job for everyone able and willing to work, and greatly increased social security benefits.

Labor is not selfish in asking these things. Even the reactionaries should know that good wages mean good business, and that poverty breeds communism.

Labor is not alone in asking these things. There are many big men in high places, including manufacturers, bankers, and, of course, economists and educators, who agree fully with such a program.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 637,
ROANOKE, VA.

Editor: Well, here we are again, just as we promised last

month. Things are sure moving along splendidly now. We have been receiving very favorable reports from our delegates to the Building Trades Council; also to the Central Labor Union.

We of Local No. 637 at this time wish to extend our thanks and appreciation to the various locals throughout the country for the good fellowship and courtesy extended us while working in their jurisdiction. Each and every one of us have been treated as though we belonged to the local under which we were working, and I wish to state that if and when we have the opportunity to return the favors granted us, we will be happy to do so. If our expectations are realized, we may, in the very near future, have to call on some of you to help us out.

We regret to announce that the mother of our Secretary-Treasurer, Brother Grady W. Ayers, passed away January 25. I am sure that you Brothers who know Brother Ayers join us in tendering our deepest sympathy to him in his hour of sorrow.

F. J. (JIMMIE) CLOYD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 664,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor: It is axiomatic that the whole is equal to the sum of all

its parts. The American Federation of Labor is composed of many affiliates. Among the more important of these affiliates is the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The I. B. E. W., in turn, is composed of its chartered local unions. It is, therefore, axiomatic that the local unions of the I. B. E. W. are parts that comprise some of the whole of the American Federation of Labor. It is self evident that any good accomplished by the individual or collective action

of the local unions of the I. B. E. W. should redound to the credit of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as well as to the American Federation of Labor.

On February 14, 1944, the officers and members of the executive board of L. U. No. 3 and the officers and members of the executive board of L. U. No. 664 met in joint session. The meeting was held in the board room of Local Union No. 3, at 130 East 25th Street, New York City.

The writer was delegated to make a report of said meeting to his L. U. No. 664, and embraced in and part of said report are the following observations:

The officers and members of your executive board were received by Local Union No. 3, I. B. E. W., with the greatest possible courtesy, and every consideration was extended to your representatives.

Prior to opening the meeting, your representatives were conducted on a tour of inspection of the buildings housing some of the activities of Local Union No. 3.

This tour was personally conducted by Mr. Siegel, organizer of the branch of the electrical industry embracing activities in neon signs, burglar alarms, etc.

Mr. Siegel introduced us to Mr. Nelson, who, in turn, showed us through the various classrooms and laboratories and explained at length the activities carried on in each.

The inspection was the exact opposite of perfunctory, in that it was thorough and at no time hurried.

In this report, no attempt will be made to cover in detail the great work being done by Local Union No. 3.

Some of the activities embraced in the Electrical Educational Program of Local Union No. 3 are:

The teaching of welding, acetylene burning, conduit work, marine wiring, experiments on generators, motors, intercommunicating system and the actual making of neon signs and instruction in various other branches of the electrical industry.

Among the objects for which the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was organized are:

To organize all electrical workers into local unions, to develop and to maintain a higher standard of skill, to encourage the formation of schools of instruction for teaching the practical application of electricity, and for trade education generally, to promote reasonable methods of work, to cultivate feelings of friendship among those of our craft, etc.

After the visit aforementioned, I can testify that Local Union No. 3 is positively furthering the educational features mentioned as objects of the I. B. E. W.

The meeting was called to order with Brother Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager of L. U. No. 3 presiding. There were many things discussed. We, the representatives of L. U. No. 664, were convinced of the sincerity of the expressed desire of L. U. No. 3 to assist us in every way possible in anything we undertook. It was unequivocally stated that members of L. U. No. 664 who may later on desire to transfer to the building trades would be given every possible consideration by L. U. No. 3 on account of their membership in L. U. No. 664.

The representatives of Local Union No. 3 stated that electricians working in the Navy Yard and desirous of becoming affiliated with the I. B. E. W. should make application to L. U. No. 664, inasmuch as they would be working in the jurisdiction of No. 664.

There had previously been submitted a resolution to Local Union No. 3 by one of its members employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. This resolution was referred to the representatives of Local Union No. 664 with the statement: "That it should properly originate in Local Union No. 664, inasmuch as it affected men in your jurisdiction."

The substance of this resolution was that "in case an employee of the Navy Yard died that his heirs be paid for any annual leave that may have been accrued to said employee." Here-

With The Fighting Engineers



From "somewhere near Burma" comes this picture of four of our Brothers, working, building, fighting with the Army Engineers "over there."

Brother Michael Cifelli, of L. U. No. 3, who sent us the picture, says that he can't tell us very much about the work they're doing, but, of course, they are working at their trade. He makes us very happy by saying that all of them are looking forward to getting back to their work as I. B. E. W. members, and they want us to know that they appreciate all that the I. B. E. W. stands for.

Reading from left to right, these Brothers are T/5 Michael Cifelli, L. U. No. 3; Pfc. Calbert E. Allen, L. U. No. 183 (maybe he's going back to his trade, but he looks as if he's practicing carrying laundry to us); Pvt. George Strom, L. U. No. 3; T/5 Harry M. Zinn, L. U. No. 143.

These Brothers are attached to the 1877th Engineer Aviation Battalion. Brother Zinn is in the H. S. Company, and the others are in C Company. Their A. P. O. is 218, c/o Postmaster, New York, New York.

tofore, such accumulated leave died with the employee.

Local Union No. 664 accepted the resolution, together with the responsibility of properly handling it. The resolution was changed to include all Government employees.

Local Union No. 664 sent delegates to the East Coast Metal Trades Council in Washington, D. C., and there presented the resolution. This resolution was then brought to Congress, and made part and parcel of the Lane Bill, which at the time was in committee. The Lane Bill, including the subject matter of our resolution as part of it, was brought out of committee and was eventually signed by President Roosevelt and became law December 21, 1944.

Local Union No. 664 and Local Union No. 3, I. B. E. W., for their part in the enactment of this legislation are entitled to the gratitude of all Governmental employees wherever they may be, whether affiliated with organized labor or not, as well as to the gratitude of Governmental employees whether or not they are affiliates of the A. F. of L. While it is an old saying that the sins of the parents will be visited on their children, it is also true that credit for the good accomplishments of children be reflected on the parents. In the accomplishment of this beneficial legislation, I feel sure L. U. No. 664 and L. U. No. 3, both children of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and grandchildren of the American Federation of Labor, are glad that credit is reflected on our parent organizations.

JOHN C. TOOMEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 697. Editor: Local No. GARY - HAMMOND, 697 will soon have its electronics class in full IND. swing under the tutelage of Brother Gail Fauver, who just returned from Marquette "U", where he has had a real

Attention, Canadian Members

We thought that many of you who are using moving picture projectors in connection with your electronics courses might be interested in the following announcement:

"1945 Catalogue of 16-mm. Films.

"The National Film Board of Canada announces the publication of its new and all-inclusive catalogue of 16-mm. sound and silent films available through regional libraries and on a purchase basis. Rental and purchase sources of each subject mentioned are given.

"A copy will be available for every 16-mm. exhibitor in Canada from the Distribution Department of the National Film Board, Ottawa, Ontario."

work-out on the subject. Our course will run 16 weeks at two hours per week, and the boys are very enthusiastic about it. The course will start March 21.

We made some minor revisions in our by-laws this month.

Our three bowling teams have made a good record this winter, largely at the expense of Local No. 531.

Here are a few crazy definitions from some of our 25-year club members:

Induction—Caused by the draft.

Horsepower—Let Joe do it.

Frequency—Visiting the old hang-out often.

E. M. F.—Each man's fancy.

Transformer—Results of bowling.

Lightning arrester—A fast cop.

Circuit breaker—The guy who can't take it.

Cycle—A bumpy ride.

Series connections—Good tickets for certain ball games.

Conductor—Nickel snatcher on a street car.

Neutral—The inactive member.

Pipe strap—A holding authority.

Bender—Too often, too bad.

Push button—Zippers are coming to the front.

Short circuit—A short cut between lines.

Here is something puzzling: If George Washington never told a lie, how could he have been such a marvelous politician?

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1054. Editor: Local 1054, SALINA, KANS. I. B. E. W., Salina, Kansas, organized an

electronics school and held its first class January 2, 1945. We appointed a very capable committee of Brothers Alex. R. Meiers, Harry W. Hagler and Robert Schroder. This committee purchased a course, "Electronics at Work," by the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company, and then made arrangements with the Salina Board of Education for the facilities and equipment of the Salina high school. We were extremely fortunate in securing the services of Mr. E. G. Barber, instructor of electricity, radio and aviation at Salina high school, who holds the degrees BS.—K. S. T. C., Pittsburg, and MS.—K. S. C., Manhattan. Brother Harry W. Hagler has returned from Marquette University after taking a six-weeks' course in electronics, and will assist Mr. Barber. We hold a two-hour class in the high school building every Tuesday night. Class is opened by showing of pictures and lectures. Then there are discussions, demonstrations and questions. We are now about halfway through the course, or rather have had part six, taking one part each class meeting. Each member receives a copy of "Electronics at Work." Evidence of interest and enthusiasm is indicated by the attendance of 98 per cent of the members.

FRED R. ADAMS, P. S.



The Electronic Class conducted by L. U. No. 625 in progress at the Nova Scotia Technical College at Halifax, N. S. Extreme left, Prof. G. H. Burchell conducting. Others, from left to right, Brothers H. Howe, G. MacKinley, R. Devaney, J. Hardy, J. Kehoe, R. Conrad, G. W. Conrad, President and Business Manager; W. Donnelly, wiring inspector of the City of Halifax and a charter member of Local No. 625; R. Dumeresq, A. Cameron, R. Dingle, J. Shepperd and A. Pierce. (R. Conrad is a son of the president.)

L. U. NO. 1191, Editor: The following material was submitted by C. F. MacDonald, helper, working on a construction crew for an electric utility by which we are employed:

THE BOSS OF TOMORROW

The boss of tomorrow will learn something from the man who wields more potential power than any man living today, despite the fact that he has none of the orthodox tools of power, such as money, battleships, soldiers, and materials of warfare. He has no home, he does not own a suit of clothes. But he does have power. He is influencing two hundred million minds to coalesce and move in unison as a single mind. How does Mahatma Gandhi do it? My answer is by faith, and I predict the day will come soon when employees as well employers will discover the possibilities of faith. The lack of faith caused the greatest business depression the world has ever known. And we are sure to have another depression if we do not keep faith. You can be sure that widespread fear will paralyze the wheels of industry and business. Business is due for a reform. The methods of the past, based on force and fear, will be supplanted by faith and cooperation. Men who labor will receive more than daily wages; they will receive dividends from the business, the same as capital for business. But, first, they must give more to their employers; they must earn the right to dividends. They will be led by leaders who will understand and apply the principles employed by Mahatma Gandhi. Because, by this method, leaders will get from their followers full cooperation, which constitutes power in its highest and most enduring form.

H. A. BUMPUS, F. S.

L. U. NO. 1216,
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, MINN.

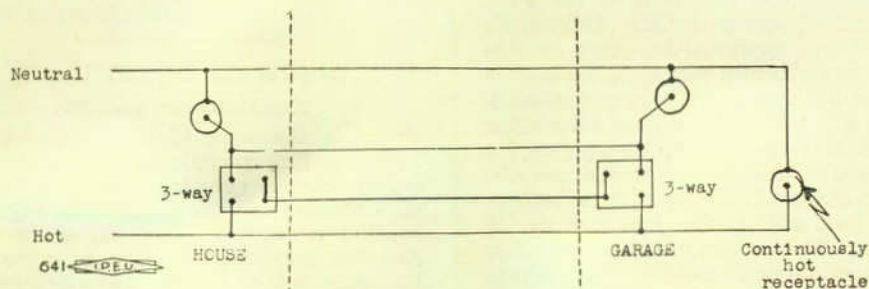
Editor: Months have passed and the readers of the JOURNAL have no doubt wondered what became of our very able press secretary and his interesting correspondence. I am speaking of Gene Brautigam, who, after filling this post for a number of years, asked to be relieved, due to other pressing duties which confronted him. Besides being treasurer of Local No. 1216, Gene had been doing a swell job as press secretary, and his work deserves words of appreciation.

Top news item from Local 1216 is that more of the radio announcers in the Twin Cities are becoming "union" conscious, and have signed applications for union membership. This local has taken the announcers "under their wing," so to speak, temporarily until they receive their charter from the International Organization, at which time they will operate as a separate I. B. E. W. local. Pioneers of this movement were the announcers at WCCO (CBS), who have been operating under a signed contract since 1943. Recently the announcers and the management of WLOL (Mutual) concluded their negotiations with a signed contract. At present, negotiations are in progress with the management of station WDG, and the conclusion of these negotiations should bring about some interesting developments. At radio station WMIN, the announcers' initial organization move was partially blocked by intervention of selective service calls, and it is hoped this will in time be overcome. At any rate, the above news denotes real progress, in a very logical tie-in, which will help both technicians and announcers in future relations with the employers.

Deviating from the local scene for the moment, organized labor in the State of Minnesota again finds itself threatened with a proposed labor bill which would place further restrictions on the activities of labor unions. The bill proposed by the majority members of the state legislature, including the employers' organization and the farm bloc, would outlaw any secondary boycott provisions taken by one labor organization in an attempt to help the other. The

CAN YOU DO IT?

The "Can You Do It" problem of Brother R. A. McCally of L. U. No. 32 of Lima, Ohio, has brought in a great many answers (200 or more). We are printing here the solution submitted by Brother Frank T. Lilly of L. U. No. 134 of Chicago, Illinois, one of the very first received in this office.



We want to request our members to send in their own "Can You Do It" problems and to supply workable answers whenever possible.

complete proposed bill is so drastically anti-labor that it brought forth an admonition from our Republican Governor, Edward J. Thye, who stated that, if it were passed as proposed, the majority members would certainly suffer the consequences when the pendulum swung in the opposite direction. Organized labor in Minnesota is aware of the fact that there are other states which have labor laws that actually stifle the operation of a bona fide union, and we are endeavoring to keep Minnesota down on that list. In connection with this fact, and I am sorry to say this, but we do have a certain few in every organization who go about with the "let George do it" attitude. What is more, some of us feel content to dig our own "fox hole" and then live under the supposition we are immune to the trials and tribulations encountered by other labor organizations. This, to my estimation, is not "union thinking," and is certainly not utilizing the full strength that organized labor can produce when each individual or organization gets in back and helps push. It is important that every union member keep abreast with any move originating from those who are serving against our cause. We need not be a politician with a long black cigar, but we can lend at least our moral support to those who are actually taking the heat of the battle.

Back to the local scene, we find our ever-present draft boards are getting chummy with some of the Brothers. Art Jensen, at KSTP, informs me that he underwent his second physical exam recently and passed as Grade A stock. Art and I took our first physical together, so it looks as if my turn will come soon. Mike Fleming, of radio station WTCN, took all honors last month as far as publicity is concerned. Unfortunately, Mike was called home from work early one morning to find firemen fighting a blaze inside his house. Fortunately, no one was injured, and the story, with pictures et al, made the front page of the following evening's newspaper.

Most of the fellows I have talked with in these parts seem quite proud of the fact that the broadcast technicians in the I. B. E. W. were given a "mouthpiece" by the set-up of the Radio Broadcast Advisory Committee. I noted with interest the memorandum submitted by the chairman of this committee and published in the February JOURNAL. It shows the committee is on its toes, not content with present conditions, but working for improvements.

BERNARD RENK, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1356, Editor: Please publish the following letter from Jim Doyle, president of our local.

We have just been notified by the War Labor Board that the wage increase for the toolmakers, first class, has been approved, and will be retroactive from July, 1944. An appeal has been signed jointly by the company and the Union for one or two classifications which were denied us, and an appeal was also sent in covering the vacation clause which we were denied, namely, bringing the three-year-period down to two years for a two weeks' vacation with pay. We hope and trust our appeal will get by the board. Should we succeed with our appeal, we can safely say we have one of the best agreements in our area.

Since the start of the war, and with the War Labor Board becoming one of our Government agencies, labor leaders have had a difficult and most trying time when drawing up their union contracts for wage increases, and, at the same time, trying to convey to the workers how the W. L. B. functions and the part the U. S. conciliator plays if he has been called in. When increases have been approved by the board, some workers have added to the task of the union officials by persistently complaining that they ought to be getting so much an hour, and they invariably know of someone doing the same kind of work and being paid a much higher rate of pay, which may be true, but you will



No. 14

SERVICE BUTTON

Unusually beautiful specimen, gold-filled, white background, flags in color, blue bar, size 9/16 x 1 1/16; same size of standard I. B. E. W. emblem \$1.75

TVA On the March

Widespread domestic and international interest in the TVA is illustrated by the success of a book, "Democracy on the March," by David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the TVA board of directors. Mr. Lilienthal's book was reviewed in detail in this JOURNAL about a year ago. His book is classified by publishers as serious reading and yet it had a good circulation of 25,000 copies, which is very good for a book of that kind. Now the new edition of this book is popular pocketbook format, selling for just exactly 25 cents. This is unabridged, a complete volume in itself and has illustrations. It can be purchased in nearly any drug store in the United States and should be read by every Electrical Worker.

find, on investigation, they are workers who get a straight hourly rate with no piece-work incentive, or that their rate of pay was much higher back in January, 1941, and that they were also entitled to the same increase, since wages were frozen by Presidential order, as were those workers in the lower pay bracket of that date, which, in effect, means the workers were to blame through not having affiliated with one of the longer established national unions sooner, when they would have had a chance to gain wage increases prior to January, 1941, and, at the same time, would have been allowed the further 15 percent increase which was allowed in the wage freeze order.

In last month's letters to the editor which appeared in the JOURNAL, there was a letter taking to task a certain type of union member, the man who pays his dues regularly and thinks that is all there is to a union. I would like to add to that by asking such members these questions: Do they think the mere fact of paying dues alone built up the national labor unions we have in America today, or that, if they put their monthly dues in a hat, as you would a slot machine, an agreement covering wages, vacations, seniority, safety, and all the things that go to make a good working agreement for the workers, would suddenly pop out? It is not quite as simple as that; there is something else just as necessary as the payment of dues, and that is the small group who are elected as officers, executive board members, the shop stewards, who take all kinds of abuse for you and from you, and who seldom get any recognition for what they do. And isn't it very probable you were asked to take one of these jobs at some time or other and you refused? Then there is the type of union member who is always finding fault with anything the local officers try to do. These members should also show the same amount of concern over some of their fellow workers' actions, the ones who are constantly trying to undermine the rest of the workers by doing everything against that which the union stands for. It is a pity workers do not realize the potential strength they have in their numbers, provided that that strength is used as a unit and not in separate groups as are apt to develop inside our unions.

Last month something happened that should make the members of Local B-1356 very proud, and that was the response to our appeal for blood donors. The company had previously put a notice on the board and the response was very disappointing; I believe it was five donors. Then M. Woodruff and V. Rimback suggested to me they go around personally to the workers and explain to them that there was nothing much to it, as they had already donated. Permission was granted by the company for them to contact

the workers. They did a swell job between them, and I take this opportunity of thanking them and Doris Atkinson, who contacted the lady employees, and also the rest of the 60 who promised to donate.

Here is wishing Jimmie Rankin lots of luck (the first of the boys to return to us and civilian life), and hope it won't be long before the rest of the boys are back again with us.

VINCENT RIMBACK, P. S.

WORTH ITS MONEY PRICE

(Continued from page 118)

shown in the work of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee on every occasion when a question was raised either of extending insurance or of adjusting benefits or contributions; on every occasion the pressure has been to come into insurance rather than to keep out, and to get higher benefits rather than to pay lower contributions. There is no reason for fearing that for the ordinary industrial wage-earner a contribution on the scale suggested in this report would be either beyond his capacity or beyond his desires. The popularity of compulsory social insurance today is established, and for good reason; by compulsory insurance, so long as it is confined to meeting essential needs, the individual can feel assured that those needs will be met with the minimum of administrative cost; by paying, not, indeed, the whole cost, but a substantial part of it as a contribution, he can feel that he is getting security not as a charity but as a right.

Sir William Beveridge

ENGINEERS RESPOND

(Continued from page 119)

derstand the need for so many so-called new changes that have taken place, as the changes certainly haven't done any good. I see only a deterrent to cause the public, life and property damage.

"Why should we go backward and dangerously so, installing materials that cause less labor, when they are ruinous and a menace to the better way of living.

"The cable service should be deleted from the code unless that portion within reach of a child should be placed in conduit, not metallic tubing. A mighty bad explosion could take place. Should a youngster drive a nail into the cable, I pity the parents of the child.

"The so-called labor-saving materials are many, and the cause of many fires and other dangerous things that have happened. This material that needs only a screwdriver, hack-saw and knife has lowered the standards of safety to the public. Sure the boy not out of school yet can install this material.

"Another great mistake is going on in most cities and should be corrected by inspection authorities, and that is allowing



good circuit wiring to code, to be connected to an unapproved appliance. Only recognized appliances should be connected, such as 'Underwriters Laboratory Approved.' That is distinctly a National Electrical Code requirement.

"Every member of the I.B.E.W. should go on record to establish such in the community he lives in."

Books for Building Trades

The American Technical Society, a non-profit group of publishers specializing in trade education, has an interesting group of books bearing upon the building trades. The titles of these books are:

- Air Conditioning—Design and Construction of Ducts
- Air Conditioning—Heating and Ventilating
- Building Insulation
- Carpentry
- Concrete Design and Construction
- How to Design and Install Plumbing
- How to Estimate for the Building Trades
- Fundamentals of Radio
- Sheet Metal Work
- How to Plan a House
- How to Remodel a House
- Stair Building
- Steam and Hot Water Fitting
- Steel Construction
- Steel Square
- How to Read Electrical Blueprints
- Armature Winding
- Interior Electric Wiring and Estimating
- Radio and Electrical Dictionary
- Painting and Decorating

NOTICE

Local Union No. 313, I. B. E. W., has moved to its new headquarters at Carpenters Hall, 1611 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware, and is no longer at the former address, 511 Shipley Street. Regular meetings will be held on the first and third Fridays of the month. All communications should be addressed to P. O. Box 1982, Wilmington 99, Delaware.

NOTICE

It may well be that the May issue of the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS will reach our readers considerably later than usual, due to paper adjustment.

DISCOUNT

Local Unions purchasing books on educational subjects from McGraw Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42nd Street, New York 18, and Whittlesey House, are eligible to the educational discount. This consists of 20 per cent on all McGraw Hill books and 40 per cent on all Whittlesey House books, where the books are for classroom use.

WATER WORKS GROUP

(Continued from page 119)

tervals when ground connections are fulfilling their specific protective purposes.

(4) It considers that the present indifference of the various agencies, interested in protective grounding, in the maintenance of and continued efficiency of grounding connections is unfortunate. Such connections appear to be, after their installation and original inspection, relinquished to the customer/owner as his responsibility, although in the main, such customers/owners do not know the purpose of the connections and do not know whether or not they are affording the protection for which they are installed. The electric utility interests, the insurance interests, and the municipal inspection agencies share a joint responsibility for the maintenance of protective grounding installations. The water works industry has not assumed, and does not now assume, any responsibility in the matter, except it be in the protection of the structures which it maintains in order to serve its customers.

(5) Water purveyors assume no direct or indirect responsibility or obligation in connection with the installation of water pipe ground connections, or for the maintenance of the integrity or continuity of any grounding attachment or connection made to a water pipe system.

(6) Water purveyors reserve the right to use non-metallic piping or pipe jointing

materials for mains, for service piping, or for house piping, without primary regard to the effect that this may have on electrical grounding problems. It is the water works operator's obligation to operate and maintain his system at a maximum of efficiency and effectiveness from a water works service and economic viewpoint.

The above statements of policy have been officially approved by the board of directors of the American Water Works Association and are recorded herewith for public information.

Harry E. Jordan,
Secretary.

ANTI LABOR LAWS

(Continued from page 124)

eral laws. In arriving at this decision the Iowa court referred to the case of Heim vs. the Screen Actors Guild (Superior Court, Los Angeles County, No. 446355) as follows:

"It is a familiar legal principle that when the Federal Government within the scope of its power has expressed the will of the nation by act of Congress, state laws of which conflict with such an act must give way. Acts of Congress that are not unconstitutional are by the Constitution made a part of the supreme law of the land."

And so it goes in the courts. In spite of many legal reverses the enemies of organized labor continue to influence public opinion by devious methods all designed to put unions

in a bad light. By focussing public attention upon the least favorable aspects of union activities such as jurisdictional disputes, such groups as the Associated Farmers and Christian American Association and others undoubtedly serve to develop public feeling unnecessarily adverse to unions. Groups such as these habitually seek to publicize their impartiality by reporting that they are organized in the public interest and use their so-called investigatory activities as clever public-opinion-making devices which lay the groundwork for campaigns to impose legislative restraints on union activities.

The business-is-business men who are financing these anti-union movements are not so much concerned with "the right to work" as they are with preventing working men and women from exercising their constitutional "right to bargain collectively."

Such anti-union groups might well heed the words of Governor Earl Warren of California who said in his address to the state legislature in January that "In the field of labor relations, nothing could be more productive of peace than the continuance of your policy, adopted in the last regular session, of looking with disfavor upon all legislation that might stir up animosity between labor and management."

"Complete understanding in this controversial field of human relationship will never be brought about by legislation alone. Such understanding can come only in the course of collective bargaining by people who appreciate the common benefits to be derived from open and honest labor-management relationships."

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS BENEFIT ASSOCIATION

In compliance with the requirements of the fraternal act of various states, we are publishing below the information contained in the annual statement of the Electrical Workers Benefit Association for the year ending December 31, 1944.

ASSETS

Bonds		\$3,985,302.66
United States and Canadian Government, States, Provinces and Cities	\$3,224,281.43	
Public Utilities	664,141.23	
Industrial and Miscellaneous	96,880.00	
Those subject to amortization at amortized values; those not subject carried at market values.		
Stocks		327,586.15
Public Utilities	\$130,867.75	
Banks and Insurance Companies	92,640.00	
Industrial and Miscellaneous	104,078.40	
Carried at market values		
First Mortgage Loans		4,732,322.00
Loans maturing in three years or less	\$156,322.60	
Federal Housing Insured Loans	2,512,152.14	
Monthly Amortized Loans	2,063,847.26	
Real Estate Owned		550,342.95
Home Office Building	\$510,342.95	
Other Real Estate	40,000.00	
Carried at market values		
Cash in Banks and Office	1,569,735.50	
Interest and Rents Accrued	42,663.73	
Other Assets	221,910.73	
Total Admitted Assets		\$11,429,863.72

LIABILITIES

Death claims due and unpaid	\$82,241.29
Death claims incurred in current year and not reported until following year	48,925.00
Advance Assessments	17,124.30
Other Liabilities	4,442.97
Total Liabilities	\$152,733.56

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS—1944

Income

Memberships, Admission and Reinstatement Fees	\$2,319,141.90
Interest, Mortgage Loans	221,902.97
Interest, Bonds	96,908.64
Interest, Collateral Loans	978.76
Dividends on Stocks	19,589.51
Rents	71,533.16
Profits on Sale or Maturity of Ledger Assets	39,930.02
Total Cash Income	\$2,769,984.96

Disbursements

Death Claims	\$940,080.41
Salaries of Trustees	9.00
Salaries of Employees	99,825.55
Insurance Department Fees	172.00
Rent	11,460.00
Printing, Stationery and Supplies	489.75
Postage, Express, Telephone and Telegraph	2,516.54
Insurance and Surety Bond Premiums	2,056.76
Publications	65.00
Expenses Supreme Lodge Meeting	275.28
Legal Expenses and Fees	2,672.99
Taxes, Repairs and Other Expenses on Real Estate	49,386.73
Auditing	900.00
Taxes: Federal, Personal Property, etc.	7,887.71
Investment Expenses	22,969.02
Depreciation	12,346.69
Miscellaneous	742.56
Total Disbursements	\$1,153,855.99
Excess of Income Over Disbursements	\$1,616,128.97

Exhibit of Certificates

	Number	Amount
Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1943	188,795	\$102,167,475.00
Benefit Certificates written during the year	31,650	
Benefit Certificates revived during the year	675	431,875.00
Benefit Certificates increased during the year		20,341,875.00
Total	221,120	\$122,941,225.00
Benefit Certificates terminated, decreased or transferred during the year	35,086	6,309,275.00
Total Benefit Certificates in force December 31, 1944	186,034	\$116,631,950.00
Benefit Certificates terminated by death reported during the year	1,259	\$947,700.00
Benefit Certificates terminated by lapse reported during the year	33,827	5,361,575.00

Exhibit of Death Claims

Claims unpaid December 31, 1943	105	74,621.70
Claims reported during the year	1,259	947,700.00
Total	1,364	\$1,022,321.70
Claims paid during the year	1,160	940,080.41
Balance	204	\$82,241.29
Claims rejected during the year	88	
Claims unpaid December 31, 1944	116	\$82,241.29



IN MEMORIAM



James Jerome Robedeau, L. U. No. 8

Initiated November 13, 1939

It is with deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 8, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed Brother, James Robedeau, who was killed in action October 20, 1944, while in the service of our country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our beloved Brother.

PHILIP RILEY,
O. C. LYNES,
ARTHUR LANG,

Committee

Toledo, Ohio

George V. Walsh, L. U. No. 17

Initiated September 9, 1925

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the membership of L. U. No. B-17, record the death of our departed friend and Brother, George V. Walsh; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of the Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

V. G. HYNEMAN,
CLYDE BRAKE,
H. E. CUNNINGHAM,

Committee

Detroit, Mich.

James H. Parker, L. U. No. 18

Initiated March 1, 1940

Russel O. Courson, L. U. No. 18

Initiated March 14, 1942

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst Brothers James H. Parker and Russel O. Courson; and Whereas the passing of these Brothers to their eternal reward has deprived Local Union B-18 of loyal and respected members; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to their families in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union; a copy sent to the families of our late Brothers, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

CHARLES O. ECKLES,
GEORGE J. CALDWELL,
JOHN GOLDEN,

Committee

Los Angeles, Calif.

Hugo M. Davis, L. U. No. 23

Initiated March 26, 1935

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom on February 18, 1945, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother Hugo M. Davis; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

WILLIAM FEEHAN,

Welfare Chairman

St. Paul, Minn.

John Masterson, L. U. No. 39

Initiated May 10, 1923

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-39, record the passing of our esteemed member, Brother John Masterson; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, we as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy

to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-39, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. B-39 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

B. COOPER,
W. CROUGH,
S. GROVES,

Committee

Cleveland, Ohio

Sidney Van Alstyne, L. U. No. 43

Reinitiated November 30, 1934

George W. Harris, L. U. No. 43

Reinitiated October 7, 1936

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-43, record the sudden and untimely death of our friends and Brothers Sidney Van Alstyne and George W. Harris; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their families and friends and express our heartfelt sympathies; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

FRANK F. KITE,

Business Manager

Syracuse, N. Y.

Otto Bechtle, L. U. No. 50

Initiated May 1, 1941, in L. U. No. 1245

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst one of our loyal and true members in the person of Brother Otto Bechtle; and

Whereas in the demise of Brother Bechtle, Local Union No. 50 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers feels the loss in more ways than one; and

Whereas the loss of a loving and trusting father to his family is a loss that cannot be regained; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our loyalty, love and friendship by the passing of these resolutions to be spread upon our minutes, to send a copy to the family of the deceased and a copy to our official Journal for publication therein, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. S. HURLEY,
WILLIAM RAY HILL,
WILLIAM COOK,

Committee

Oakland, Calif.

M. F. Guinn, L. U. No. 66

Initiated February 4, 1943

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-66, record the passing of our Brother M. F. Guinn, on February 4, 1945; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of this local union; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. M. OLIVE,
WILLIAM PETERSON,
D. S. WHITE,

Committee

Houston, Texas

Edward J. Ksiazek, L. U. No. 9

Initiated April 6, 1943

William J. O'Brien, L. U. No. 9

Initiated August 9, 1938

John Shanahan, L. U. No. 9

Initiated October 7, 1905

Fred W. Meyer, L. U. No. 9

Initiated August 31, 1937

James F. O'Connor, L. U. No. 9

Initiated February 28, 1920, in L. U. No. 134

Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers records with profound sorrow the death of Brothers Shanahan, Meyer, and O'Connor.

These men were known by the members of Local Union B-9 for their zeal in the cause of unionism and as members of our Brotherhood for their good example in pursuing this aim.

The great interest shown by them in the problems of our Brotherhood helped to actuate all the members of our local union, and they shall long be remembered for their encouragement and work in our behalf.

We also record with deep sorrow and regret the loss of our Brothers, Pfc. Edward J. Ksiazek and Lt. William J. O'Brien, killed in action in January of this year.

These young men, as deeply imbued with the interests of our local union as they were with the safety of their native country for which they

gave their lives, give us an example which is a wholesome one for all of us to follow, and from this realization comes that great consolation which relieves the sting of death. They were fine specimens of young America and L. U. B-9 will long remember them. They died heroically, true Americans, inheritors of a great tradition of military valor; they died that they might preserve the American heritage of liberty, our freedoms of worship and education. No tribute can we pay them to match the tribute they paid to us.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union B-9 offer their tribute to the memory of our departed Brothers for their loyalty to our Brotherhood and country; their faithfulness to their local union and friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to their bereaved families.

CLARK W. McALPINE,
RALPH A. BREHMAN,
HARRY SLATER,

Committee

Chicago, Ill.

H. J. Gebeau, L. U. No. 77

Initiated February 2, 1912

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-77, record the death of our late Brother H. J. Gebeau; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to the family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. L. CAPEHART,
H. A. SPARKS,
H. S. SILVERNALE,

Committee

Seattle, Wash.

Edward J. Harroune, L. U. No. 79

Initiated May 3, 1940

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-79, record the death of our late Brother Edward J. Harroune.

Whereas in the passing of Brother Edward Harroune we have lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. J. DANTONELLO,

Recording Secretary

Syracuse, N. Y.

Andrew Canning, L. U. No. 90

Initiated October 31, 1922

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-90, record the passing of our friend and Brother Andrew Canning.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty (30) days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication, and a copy entered into the minutes of our local.

ROBERT A. FLAHERTY,

New Haven, Conn.

Recording Secretary

Larry Morris, L. U. No. 95

Initiated August 18, 1941

Robert Howard, L. U. No. 95

Initiated November 5, 1940

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-95, record the death of our esteemed Brothers Larry Morris and Robert Howard; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

REX M. WOODWORTH,
CLARK WARDEN,
F. ARTHUR HAUSER,

Committee

Joplin, Mo.

Alfred Christopherson, L. U. No. 122

Initiated November 30, 1926

Once again the Grim Reaper has taken from us a fine man and Brother, Alfred Christopherson. His good fellowship, his loyalty and his effort to do his part will long be remembered by the members of Local No. 122.

To his widow and family we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, and also to our official Journal for publication.

F. P. MOSES,

W. M. WILSON,

Committee

Great Falls, Mont.

George E. Lindsay, L. U. No. 113*Initiated October 17, 1916*

Whereas God in His infinite wisdom has called from his earthly labor Brother George E. Lindsay; and

Whereas Local Union No. 113 keenly feels the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory.

CHARLES W. SKINNER,
JOHN C. FOWLER,
TOM MACKEY,

Colorado Springs, Colo. Committee

L. La Rue Fulmer, L. U. No. 125*Initiated June 14, 1929*

The membership circle of Local Union No. B-125 has again been broken, and we must record the passing onward of Brother L. LaRue Fulmer. Those of us who knew him well have lost a sincere friend, and he will be sadly missed by his associates.

We would express the deepest sympathy with his loved ones, and assure them that we share their sorrow, for he was our Brother.

The charter of Local Union No. B-125 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Fulmer, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to the bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

R. D. MERCHANT,
C. W. CHASE,
FRED G. PETERSON,

Portland, Ore. Committee

E. G. Viehmann, L. U. No. 152*Reinitiated September 8, 1936*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, E. G. Viehmann; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Viehmann Local Union No. 152 of the I. B. E. W., has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days to pay tribute to his memory, and that we extend our sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

C. D. CLARK,
WILLIAM B. KANTNER,
IRA TOWNSLEY,

Deer Lodge, Mont. Committee

Leon W. Gordon, L. U. No. 156*Initiated October 1, 1941*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-156, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Leon W. Gordon, January 19, 1945, while in the service of his country; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silent tribute for one minute and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this local union.

LEE C. YOUNG,
Recording Secretary

Fort Worth, Texas

Charles J. Deschenes, L. U. No. 200*Initiated June 13, 1922, in L. U. No. 122*

It is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 200, pay our last respects to our Brother, Charles J. Deschenes, whom God in His infinite wisdom saw fit to call from our midst; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our loss and grief to the loved ones left behind and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Deschenes and a copy to the Electrical Workers Journal, and a copy spread on the minutes of our local; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. P. McDERMOTT,
S. M. BLASKOVICH,
W. M. HAYES,

Anaconda, Mont. Committee

Milton Weisenborn, Jr., L. U. No. 212*Initiated August 3, 1936*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 212, record the passing of our worthy Brother, S/Sgt. Milton C. Weisenborn, while in the service of his country. Brother Weisenborn is the first member of

this local union to make the supreme sacrifice in this war. He entered the service on March 10, 1941, and was overseas only three months at the time of his death. He was reported killed in Holland.

Brother Weisenborn is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ruth Weisenborn, and an eleven-months-old daughter, Diane. In addition he leaves his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Weisenborn, Sr.; his brothers, Pfc. Roy Weisenborn and Carlton Weisenborn. Mr. Milton Weisenborn, Sr., is a member of long standing in Local No. 212; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members stand in silent tribute for one minute at our next regular meeting and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the immediate family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

FRANK BURKHART,
EDWARD FEUERSTEIN,
VICTOR J. FEINAUER,

Cincinnati, Ohio Committee

W. J. Doherty, L. U. No. 213*Initiated September 16, 1929*

With deepest sorrow we, the members of Local Union No. B-213, record the death of our Brother Wilfred Doherty; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

S. GERVING,
A. BRYER,
W. HALLIDAY,

Vancouver, B. C. Committee

Forrest O'Connor, L. U. No. 220*Initiated April 14, 1941*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-220, I. B. E. W., record the death of our Brother, Forrest O'Connor, on September 26, 1944; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

W. R. BLAND,
C. E. CAMPBELL,
B. O. HARMON,

Clifton Forge, Va. Committee

Walton R. Cobb, L. U. No. 271*Initiated March 7, 1938*

Whereas in the passing of Brother Walton R. Cobb, Local Union No. 271 has lost a true and loyal member whose kind and noble character will always be remembered by those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sympathy and regrets to his bereaved family and friends in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOE OSBORN,
J. W. TAYLOR,
CLYDE H. WHITCHURCH, JR.,

Wichita, Kans. Committee

Elsworth E. Newkirk, L. U. No. 275*Initiated September, 1916, in L. U. 107*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 275, record the death of our very good friend and beloved Brother, Elsworth E. Newkirk, who passed away Thursday, January 18, 1945. To say that he will be missed by every member of our local would be expressing our feelings mildly, for he in his own quiet and unassuming way was ever ready to lend a helping hand to any of the members of this local; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deep and sincere sympathy to his family and relatives in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 275 stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

GEORGE BONJERNOOR,
Financial Secretary

Muskegon, Mich.

Walter H. Denk, L. U. No. 302*Initiated June 16, 1942***Michael Vassil, L. U. No. 302***Initiated May 5, 1942*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-302, record the death in active service of our friends and Brothers, Pfc. Walter H. Denk and Michael Vassil, who made the supreme sacrifice by giving their lives for their country.

We extend to their loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and share with them their grief; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their sorrowing families and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-302, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

E. A. LAWRENCE,

Richmond, Calif. Secretary

Arthur H. Frantz, L. U. No. 304*Initiated June 1, 1942***Mardonis T. Landers, L. U. No. 304***Initiated July 12, 1943***John I. Wallen, L. U. No. 304***Initiated July 18, 1938***Joe Kahler, L. U. No. 304***Initiated May 12, 1942*

In the hour of sadness which accompanied the passing of life from this earth, members of L. U. No. B-304 record the passing of our Brothers with respect and a deep feeling of sympathy for their bereaved families and friends.

We therefore, in meeting assembled, stand one minute in silent reverence, and shall drape our charter for 30 days in reverence to their memory.

This shall be recorded and copies sent to their families and the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.

CECIL P. MORGAN,

Topeka, Kans. Recording Secretary

Robert P. Davis, L. U. No. 309*Initiated May 3, 1937***Rudolph Tonsick, L. U. No. 309***Initiated December 1, 1941***Henry Smith***Reinitiated December 22, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-309, record the passing of our Brothers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memories by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved That a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in their memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

FRED W. FOREE,
E. J. ERLINGER,
W. F. NEVILLE,

East St. Louis, Ill. Committee

Edward C. Eno, L. U. No. 326*Initiated January 16, 1934*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-326, record the passing of our Brother, Edward C. Eno; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

JOHN F. O'NEILL,
STEPHEN SULLIVAN,
ANDREW BURNS,
JAMES HEELON,
FRED GLEASON,

Lawrence, Mass. Committee

Paul Newharth, L. U. No. 356*Initiated December 12, 1942*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 356, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Paul Newharth; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

M. J. BEEKS,
WILLIAM JOSEPHSON,
OLAF LIE,

Washburn, N. Dak. Committee

John Joseph O'Malley, L. U. No. 454*Initiated November 15, 1941*

Whereas God, in His Divine Providence, has called John Joseph O'Malley, a member of our Local Union No. 454, from his earthly labor; and

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union No. 454, I. B. E. W., of Susquehanna, offer a tribute to the memory of one of their faithful members who has given his all for his country in this great conflict, and a tribute to his loving wife who has been left behind; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife and a copy to the International Office for publication, and that the local's charter be draped in mourning for 30 days.

WALTER J. RYAN,
Recording Secretary
Susquehanna, Pa.

Walter P. Bailey, L. U. No. 443

Initiated June 2, 1942

In sorrow the members of Local Union No. 443 record the passing of Brother Walter P. Bailey. Brother Bailey is the first member of Local No. 443 to give his life for his country.

Whereas we deem it proper for the membership of this local to offer this tribute to his memory,

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of this local be extended to his family, and a copy of this resolution sent to the official Journal for publication.

M. H. McGEHEE,
Financial Secretary
Montgomery, Ala.

A. O. McCleary, L. U. No. 365

Initiated September 20, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-365, record the passing of our Brother, A. O. McCleary, who passed away so suddenly from our midst; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-365, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and a copy spread on the minutes of our regular meeting.

H. F. MELTON,
L. KEITH BARLOW,
BEN F. HARPER,
Committee

Knoxville, Tenn.

Ernest Silvers, L. U. No. 495

Initiated January 10, 1942

With a sincere feeling of sorrow, we, the members of Local Union B-495, record the death of Brother Ernest Silvers, who was killed in the service of his country in the European theatre of war October 27, 1944.

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy and respect to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members present stand in silence for 60 seconds in tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in our minutes of the meeting, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

N. H. LARKINS, JR.,
A. T. WRENCH,
V. O. ANDREWS,
Committee

Wilmington, N. C.

Claude A. Johnson, Jr., L. U. No. 505

Initiated August 21, 1940

W. J. Braswell, L. U. No. 505

Initiated June 18, 1942

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-505, pay our respects to the memory of our late Brothers, Claude A. Johnson, Jr., and W. J. Braswell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-505, of Mobile, Ala., at its regular meeting on Tuesday, November 7, 1944, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to their bereaved families and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

D. D. RODGERS,
Committeeman
Mobile, Ala.

Donald V. Nipple, L. U. No. 531

Initiated March 18, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 531, record the passing of our Brother, Donald V. Nipple; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

PHIL CALAHAN,
Recording Secretary
Michigan City, Ind.

Edward J. Haynes, L. U. No. 544

Initiated September 19, 1923

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 544 record the death

of their worthy friend and Brother, Edward J. Haynes. His pleasing personality will long be remembered by his many friends, and we assure his loved ones that we share in their grief, and we extend our sympathy to them; therefore be it

Resolved That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the family, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory

GEORGE WANDELL,
L. E. CAMPBELL,
J. GLENN FREELAND,
Committee
Hornell, N. Y.

George V. Cullen, L. U. No. 554

Initiated April 4, 1941

Whereas it has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to remove from this earth His worthy servant and our loyal Brother, George V. Cullen, who was initiated into the Brotherhood April 4, 1941, and who died January 10, 1945, and

Whereas, in the loss of our Brother, L. U. No. B-554 has lost a true and loyal friend and member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sympathies to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication; also be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our late Brother.

HAROLD WHEELER,
DONALD M. BEACH,
WILLIAM J. MURPHY,
Committee
Watertown, N. Y.

Harry Guetzlaff, L. U. No. 713

Initiated September 23, 1943

Homer J. Guimond, L. U. No. 713

Reinitiated December 4, 1930

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brothers, Harry Guetzlaff and Homer J. Guimond; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

HOWARD SPIEDEN,
AXEL JOHNSON,
FLORIAN ZIENTARA,
Committee
Chicago, Ill.

Albert J. Paulson, L. U. No. 739

Initiated May 10, 1941

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-739, I. B. E. W., record the sudden and untimely death of our friend and Brother, Albert J. Paulson, on January 15, 1945, a true and loyal member.

Those of us who knew and had the pleasure of working with him feel his loss keenly; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to his family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union B-739, stand for one minute in silent meditation as our tribute to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-739 and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

S. R. BAER,
L. H. POPPA,
W. A. JANSSEN,
Committee
Columbus, Neb.

Orvel Traurig, L. U. No. 751

Initiated February 13, 1942

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. 751, I. B. E. W., record the untimely passing of our friend and Brother, Orvel Traurig; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CLARENCE ROHRE,
Recording Secretary
Manitowoc, Wis.

Clayton E. Spellerberg, L. U. No. 878

Initiated October 8, 1942

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 878, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Clayton E. Spellerberg; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

DANA I. BANGHART,
JAMES A. PINDELL,
VAN A. MILSAP,
Committee

Rawlins, Wyo.

Edward A. Muchow, L. U. No. 949

Initiated December 10, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-949, record the untimely accident that caused the death of our friend and Brother, Edward A. Muchow.

Whereas in the death of Brother Muchow Local Union B-949 has lost a true and loyal Brother, one who always had a smile and a friendly word; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for 30 days.

J. F. GERLICH,
A. R. METZGER,
FRANK J. CONDON,
J. E. STOVALL,
Committee

Austin, Minn.

Arthur M. Green, L. U. No. 981

Initiated May 15, 1942

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. B-981, record the passing of our late Brother, Arthur M. Green. He gave his life in the service of his country on October 22, 1944, in the Philippines.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the parents and other relatives of our Brother in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his parents and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-981, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

GOULD ACKERMAN,
HARRY L. ORR,
HOMER E. PETTY,
Committee

Lancaster, Ohio

Frank Novak, L. U. No. 1061

Initiated April 30, 1942

Hazel Frances Brown, L. U. No. 1061

Initiated September 28, 1942

Pearl Stozic, L. U. No. 1061

Initiated November 24, 1944

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Frank Novak, and our esteemed and worthy Sisters, Hazel Brown and Pearl Stozic; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, pay tribute to their memory by expressing to their relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Paul A. Cox, L. U. No. 1161

Initiated January 9, 1941

The membership circle of Local Union No. B-1161 has again been broken, and we must record the passing onward of Brother Paul A. Cox. Those of us who knew him well have lost a sincere friend, and he will be sadly missed by his associates.

We would express the deepest sympathy with his loved ones, and assure them that we share their sorrow, for he was our Brother.

The charter of Local No. B-1161 shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Cox, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread on the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

LLOYD P. RITTER,
THEODORE T. KLEES,
HERMAN HOPP,
RICHARD MILLS,
ALBERT GRASS,
MICHAEL LAPUTKA,
Committee

Philadelphia, Pa.

Samuel York, L. U. No. 1329

Initiated January 8, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1329, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Samuel York, on December 23, 1944; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a 30-day period in tribute to his memory, that a copy be spread on the minutes of the meeting, that a copy of this resolution be furnished the family of the deceased, and that a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

H. C. SPRINGSTEEN,
Recording Secretary
Hackensack, N. J.

Albert Crotty, L. U. No. 1330*Initiated October 30, 1942*

With deepest regret and sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. B-1330, report the passing of our Brother, Albert Crotty.

Those of us who knew Brother Crotty and had the pleasure of associating with him feel his loss in our grief.

Therefore, with due respect to him, we extend our deepest sympathy to his bereaved family.

RALPH L. COMITO,

Jersey City, N. J.

Recording Secretary

Karl Herbert Pensler, L. U. No. 1335*Initiated April 21, 1943***Charles B. Stirling, L. U. No. 1335***Initiated August 28, 1943*

Whereas God in His divine providence has called from his earthly labor to eternal rest Brothers Karl H. Pensler and Charles B. Stirling; and

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that members of this Local Union No. B-1335, of the I. B. E. W., offer a tribute to the memory of our late Brothers, who have been loyal and faithful friends to all who knew them; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the members of this Local Union No. B-1335 and the members of the I. B. E. W. go to their families; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of the departed Brothers, a copy spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that the members of this local stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to their memory.

**WALTER E. HUGHES,
EARL J. HUGHES,
ARTHUR E. HILL,**

Newark, N. J.

Committee

Christian Olliges, L. U. No. 1347*Initiated September 1, 1943*

It is with sincere feelings of regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1347, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Christian Olliges, age 69; therefore be it

Resolved, That our local union express its deep sympathy to our Brother's immediate family; and be it further

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

RAY F. GREINER,

Cincinnati, Ohio

Recording Secretary

Arthur Le Febvre, L. U. No. 1368*Initiated October 13, 1943*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1368, record the passing of Brother Arthur Le Febvre.

We wish to extend our deepest sympathy to his family and relatives; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and stand in silent prayer for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

**ROLAND HANDLEY,
NORMAN FISHER,
WALTER TAUBEL,**

Burlington, N. J.

Committee

Joseph J. A. Behrend, L. U. No. 1419*Initiated October 14, 1944*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1419, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Joseph J. A. Behrend; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

**ALEXANDER E. WALACH,
NORMAN PAUTLER,
HOWARD CHENEY,**

Manchester, Conn.

Committee

**DEATH CLAIMS FOR MONTH OF
FEBRUARY, 1945**

L. U.	Name	Amount
790	Corbin Thompson	650.00
739	A. J. Paulsen	650.00
277	A. S. Hetcham	475.00
84	H. X. Davis	1,000.00
I. O. (2)	L. Kelly	1,000.00
18	R. O. Courson	475.00
666	S. V. Warriner	1,000.00
125	L. L. Fulmer	1,000.00
6	V. D. Leibbrandt	1,000.00
152	E. G. Viehmann	1,000.00
859	Leo Schultz	1,000.00
18	J. H. Parker	825.00
2	E. H. Blake	475.00
I. O. (3)	John Layne	475.00
48	E. M. Congdon	300.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
5	M. L. Brush	1,000.00
I. O. (454)	J. J. O'Malley	650.00
90	A. Canning	1,000.00
1327	A. Randolph	300.00
2	George Mistler	1,000.00
I. O. (83)	A. T. Nelson	1,000.00
382	L. G. McConnell	1,000.00
277	M. Fittin	1,000.00
48	F. J. McCarthy	1,000.00
50	O. E. Bechtie	475.00
I. O. (352)	E. J. Fiedler	1,000.00
9	E. J. Ksiasek	300.00
I. O. (302)	W. H. Denk	475.00
589	Stanley Walzak	1,000.00
8	E. E. Weller	1,000.00
522	A. Tempest	1,000.00
17	L. B. Frie	1,000.00
3	F. Osiringer	475.00
595	C. E. Anderson	825.00
700	J. H. Carshall	650.00
9	F. W. Meyer	1,000.00
917	R. L. Pace	1,000.00
751	O. A. Traurig	650.00
I. O. (98)	J. L. Wenrich	1,000.00
3	F. E. Libby	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	W. J. O'Brien	1,000.00
6	E. D. Peckham	475.00
I. O. (221)	W. M. Matthews	1,000.00
I. O. (277)	H. Niedermeyer	1,000.00
7	E. W. Ayer	1,000.00
I. O. (1165)	G. L. Schaller	1,000.00
295	C. W. Cash	475.00
593	W. T. Richardson	475.00
I. O. (817)	P. G. Fischer	475.00
I. O. (595)	P. W. Rathfon	475.00
I. O. (151)	J. D. Lanum	1,000.00
52	J. McDonald	1,000.00
595	R. J. Hlatt	475.00
3	P. Portnoy	1,000.00
103	R. R. Willimoth	1,000.00
I. O. (58)	F. Clark	1,000.00
I. O. (304)	M. T. Landers	300.00
77	W. H. Dunehoe	1,000.00
73	H. B. Allison	1,000.00
878	C. E. Spellerberg	475.00
I. O. (8)	R. Shuman	475.00
I. O. (495)	E. Silvers	475.00
99	W. E. Shulansky	1,000.00
275	E. Newkirk	1,000.00
I. O. (39)	F. Pohlman	1,000.00
403	O. E. Chenoweth	1,000.00
I. O. (520)	S. C. Pattillo	1,000.00
934	J. E. Leonard	300.00
I. O. (124)	W. G. Meek	475.00
I. O. (278)	G. L. Robbins	650.00
377	V. A. Hall	1,000.00
I. O. (743)	J. F. Kautz	1,000.00
589	W. A. Ernst	1,000.00
6	O. H. Staengel	1,000.00
130	J. L. Laguens	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	J. P. Jensen	1,000.00
48	T. A. Carpenter	475.00
I. O. (181)	A. W. Readling	1,000.00
I. O. (982)	A. M. Collins	650.00
I. O. (770)	C. H. Kriechbaum	475.00
I. O. (770)	George W. Boland	475.00
747	J. G. Nolan	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	P. C. Stephens	1,000.00
I. O. (43)	S. H. VanAlstine	1,000.00
I. O. (59)	J. E. Patton	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	J. G. Sullivan	300.00
48	A. M. Palek	300.00
356	P. E. Neuharth	475.00
48	E. M. Hupp	475.00
5	J. T. O'Donnell	1,000.00
I. O. (675)	W. Moyle	1,000.00
134	J. C. Rich	1,000.00
98	J. A. Wohlwend	1,000.00
134	W. W. Nelms	1,000.00
180	Frank Reddoni	475.00
I. O. (466)	Russell W. Allen	825.00
483	George E. Rossow	650.00
200	Charles Deschenes	1,000.00
2	L. J. Bockoff	1,000.00
122	C. A. Christopherson	1,000.00
328	Thomas Hanley	1,000.00
104	W. J. Flanagan	1,000.00
I. O. (98)	E. B. Hepworth	1,000.00
953	W. T. Standish	475.00
38	F. P. Wiegand	1,000.00
339	Harry Watt	1,000.00
1695	John H. Brash	1,000.00
51	Bella Martin	150.00
3	Louis Fazekas	150.00
409	Henry C. Avery	1,000.00
304	Joe Kahler	150.00
3	Walter Fassbender	150.00
43	George W. Harris	150.00
919	Ed Muchow	150.00
51	Ed Forehand	150.00
823	Clinton B. Scott	150.00
53	D. Bratcher	475.00

\$84,650.00

HOUSING

(Continued from page 116)

We further recommend that the fullest possible use be made of the permanent war housing projects for the housing of low income families. We ask that the Lanham Act be amended without delay to permit the disposal of permanent war housing projects to local housing authorities, to house low income families.

* * *

Federal funds should be made available to local public agencies, preferably the local housing authorities, to assist them in assembling the land in accordance with the



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folder
to contain
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brown or black
35 cents

local development plans. The Federal Public Housing Authority should administer this program, making use of the techniques and methods developed under the United States Housing Act.

* * *

The Federal Government is in a peculiarly favorable position to give leadership in the work of research, coordination and planning, and to make its findings available for discussion and use. In the field of coordination, research and planning, we recommend the following steps:

(1) The cooperative effort of the Federal Housing Agencies during the wartime emergency should be continued after the war, and should be facilitated by making the National Housing Board we have recommended a permanent arm of the Federal Government, with certain organizational changes to insure adequate representation in policy decisions to the business interests concerned, to labor, and the operating Federal agencies engaged in housing.

(2) Federal grants should be made available to communities to assist in the preparation of long-term plans for orderly urban development and redevelopment.

(3) Funds should be available to the National Housing Board to initiate intensive studies in urban problems and housing, and to cooperate with other agencies and departments in research and planning in such fields as population trends, industrial location, land development, and regional planning.

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(4) The National Housing Board should have the staff and facilities to coordinate the various levels of planning market studies, and other research in this field, so that local, metropolitan, state, regional, and Federal planning can move forward together.

(5) The National Housing Board should be given prime responsibility in the task of long-term scheduling of public works directly related to housing and urban construction, so that emergency spending in this field will not be hasty and haphazard, but will fit into the long-range development of the United States.

* * *

We must be realistic, finally, about the related responsibility of the local, state and Federal governments in the postwar rebuilding and redevelopment of our cities. Each must assume a full share of the responsibility or none will succeed. The job of local planning and the operating task of development and construction is the prerogative of the local community. But that job cannot be done unless the Federal Government assumes its full responsibility for financial aid commensurate to the critical need for better housing for all, a need deeply aggravated by the war emergency.

The Housing Committee of the American

Federation of Labor has reviewed and revised its estimate of the housing need. Our estimate is based on the assumption that final victory will come in 1946. We estimate that in 1956, at the end of the first 10-year period following the war, the accumulated physical need for urban residential housing will total 15,600,000 dwelling units. This is a conservative estimate. We call for a 10-year program of housing construction reaching the average annual pace of 1,500,000 units per year. Such a program would enable us to meet most of the minimum needs. Its volume could be readily kept up in subsequent years. While we never before attained such a high annual volume of home building, we can attain it if we decide to attain it and prepare to attain it.

ELECTRONICS SCHOOL

(Continued from page 117)

Industrial Electronics Course

February 19, 1945

Andrews, Phillip R.	365
Baker, C. E.	624
Barkley, Ralph G.	725
Bastien, A.	568
Budd, Roy W.	48
Borland, O. L.	125
Barlow, G. M.	688
Cratty, Mel C.	351
Crowley, Stephen T.	659
Ettinger, L. S.	527
Curry, Frank	835
Ferren, Edgar L.	695
Fisher, Oscar	870
Goodrich, Clifton J.	322
Healea, Charles F.	130
Hoggatt, Shelton S.	712
Hites, Charles B.	844
Hood, Willard S.	893
Hudson, Everett C.	504
Jannot, Merle E.	150
Joerg, Harold P.	981
Keister, Bernard F.	659
Knackstedt, T. E.	734
Krezel, Julius J.	633
Keef, R. W.	716
Knox, A. R.	281
Krueger, Leon A.	1147
Leslie, Henry A.	80
Martin, I. G.	8
Mahoney, Leo J.	37
Nelson, Nels M.	48
Moore, Cleve	32
Meyer, Lester A.	574
Orsborn, Frank M.	46
Patton, Earl L.	702
Perry, Hillary	

Pierce, Charles W.	521
Pyzik, Milton	494
Rossmar, William H.	880
Robinson, George W.	329
Ross, George A.	1012
Raihford, Thomas N.	193
Stark, Russell T.	230
Shabean, A. E.	981
Thomas, Melvin	39
Virga, Chester A.	1
Williams, C. A.	295
Wolz, Albert	64
Williams, Lloyd L.	340

HOLY GEE

(Continued from page 123)

kin is $\frac{3}{4}$ filled. Put top back on punkin and seal tite with seelin wax.

DO NOT SHAKE!

Keep in cyclone seller for 2 months. When brakin seal to open—jump back. (Too strong fer wimmen folk.)

Brother Drummond who sent us "Cousin Jim's" letter from Killark Corners, also sent us the following clipping from a Santa Fe, New Mexico, paper, about the meeting of five old-timers who got together not long ago and renewed old acquaintance.

"ELECTRICAL 'QUINTS' met here. That is, five electrical engineers who had worked together at Tyrone, New Mexico, way back in 1917 met here to talk over old times. After 27 years these men, now high-powered in the wooing of energy from a source of activity, that sparkling chained lightning, found themselves, in ancient Santa Fe, roaring with the shrieks of street fixers, humming with the coughs and vibrations of Jack hammers attacking parts of the city streets. Of these men, four were journeymen electricians in charge of various phases of construction for Tyrone townsite. These four are T. O. Drummond, Casey Diviney, H. W. Ellis and E. E. Dickson. The fifth, L. J. Reynolds, electrical contractor, was an ap-

CIO Bargain Rates

The following extract from "Public Utility Reports" as published in *Public Utilities Fortnightly* of January 18, 1945, appears to lend itself to exploitation, and is being furnished you as a matter of information:

"The city and company are in agreement as to labor rates to be used on field and transmission lines as of June 30, 1939. They are not in agreement as to the rates for common labor for construction of the distribution lines in the City of Cleveland as of June 30, 1939. The city uses a rate of 62½ cents per hour for common labor, based on the testimony of its witness, Fuller. The witness, Fuller, an executive officer of the CIO, testified that in his opinion he could organize a sufficient force of common labor of CIO membership at a wage of 62½ cents per hour for construction of the distribution lines in Cleveland without interference from the American Federation of Labor building trades. It is admitted in the testimony that to date no such effort to invade the building trades in Cleveland has been made by the CIO and that to date all construction projects in Cleveland have been built by those of A. F. of L. membership. The record further discloses that contractors constructing lines within the city of Cleveland for the East Ohio Gas Company were paying for common labor as of June 30, 1939, the A. F. of L. rate of 85 cents per hour. The estimates of Mr. Fuller are predicated, as he states, on the assumption that in the event the common labor on this project were organized under the CIO he would depend upon officials of the City of Cleveland to restrain any interference on the part of the A. F. of L.

"The possibility of hiring sufficient common labor enrolled in the CIO at a wage of 62½ cents per hour at a time when all such construction work in Cleveland is being done by A. F. of L. membership at a rate of 85 cents per hour is speculative. On the record in the case we are using a rate of 85 cents per hour for common labor in the determination of the cost of reproduction of the company's distribution system in the City of Cleveland as of June 30, 1939."



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ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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prentice working with the quartet. This week the 'quints' met at La Fonda, dined sumptuously, renewed their friendship and one of them remarked: 'We represent 200 years of experience in the electrical worlds.' (The word is worlds all right, considering the variety of endeavor with the chained or unchained lightning.)

Brother Drummond also sent us this letter from Killark Corners that he and his pals chuckled over at their get-together. He thought maybe some of the JOURNAL readers would get a kick out of it also.

APPRAISAL

(Continued from page 122)

tinue any violation of the correct principle will be appraised as correct. No text or change of text which contains a permission or requirement to violate the correct code principles, or can be so construed, will be appraised as correct.

(g) Section 3372. With Uninsulated Conductor (duration only section). In Article 336 (etc.) Committee, a recommendation of the article committee, as noted in the "preprint," is not to continue in the 1945 National Electrical Code, the duration only, interim amendment No. 43 dated April 9, 1942, which is a violation of the correct code principle that "each conductor on load side of service means shall have full individual insulation of the system voltage, and shall not be connected to any conductor enclosure or equipment frame." The interim amendment is not a part of the National Electrical Code as approved by the American Standards Association.

The continuance of this violating permission section has also been recommended against by a large majority of the I. A. E. I. inspectors recently canvassed by R. B. Sheppard, and more notably still, by a majority even of such of those inspectors as have already given "permissions" for such installations. This is the more significant because inspectors, once having given "permissions" are notoriously disinclined to reverse a position they have once taken, which is one reason for now being very careful not to give any violating permission or requirement even a temporary (or emergency) recognition in the next National Electrical Code.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers appraises this article committee recommendation as correct and appraises the permission Section 3372 as vitally objectionable—against public interest. There should be no need of any substitute in terminating this violating, temporary section. But if any substitute is found advisable, none can be appraised as correct except one which adheres to correct principles. The following substitute does so adhere and the I. B. E. W. appraises this substitute as correct.

"Section 3372. All Load Conductors to be Individually Insulated. (Correct)

"Non-metallic sheathed cable shall have all load conductors individually insulated, but, as per Section 93, 361, may have, in addition to the insulated conductors, an approved size of uninsulated copper conductor for grounding purposes only."

Note: Any other substitute Section 3372 which does not continue or extend a violation of correct principle will be appraised as correct. No change of text which continues or extends a permission or requirement to violate the correct code principles, or can be so construed, will be appraised as correct.

(h) Section 3382. Use. In Article 338 (etc.) Committee, a recommendation of the article committee as noted in the "preprint," is to adopt in the code, the interim amendment No. 83, dated February 10, 1943, which extends a violation, by Section 3382 as it exists in the 1940 National Electrical Code, of the correct code principle, that "each conductor on load side of service means shall have full individual

insulation for the voltage of the system." The interim amendment is not a part of the National Electrical Code as approved by the American Standards Association.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers appraises this recommended adoption of this interim amendment as vitally objectionable—against public interest. A substitute Section 3382, such as that below, which adheres to the correct principle, thus both correcting the 1940 National Electrical Code violation and avoiding the recommended additional violation, removes the objectionableness of Section 3382. The I. B. E. W. appraises this substitute as correct.

"Section 3382. Use. (Correct)

"Approved service-entrance cable (Type SE and ASE) may be used in interior wiring systems if all the conductors of the cable are of the rubber-covered type," or

"Section 3382. Use. (Correct)

"Approved service-entrance cable (Types SE and ASE) may be used in interior wiring systems if all the conductors of the cable are of the rubber-covered type, but if without individual insulation on the grounded conductor may be used only as service conductor on supply side of service means."

Note: Any other substitute Section 3382 which does not extend, increase or continue a violation of correct principle will be appraised as correct. No text or change of text which contains a permission or requirement to violate the correct code principles or can be so construed, will be appraised as correct.

IV

Future I. B. E. W. Appraisal of National Electrical Code of 1945 as Prepared by Electrical Committee of National Fire Protection Association

After the next edition of the National Electrical Code issues from the actions of the Electrical Committee at its May, 1945, meeting, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will have its working representative or representatives on the Electrical Committee make a prompt, careful study of the code, in the light of the machinery, procedure and representation by which it has been arrived at, and after these reports have been presented to and considered by the National Advisory Code Committee, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will issue a more permanently usable, more detailed appraisal of the issued code.

This appraisal will set forth any then remaining vitally objectionable code requirements or permissions, any observed serious inadequacies of the code, any observed ambiguities, and this appraisal will be supplemented from time to time, with similar publicity for additional objectionable features of the code as such are added or ascertained to be objectionable.

Thus the I. B. E. W. members will be kept uniformly advised, as far as practicable, as to features of the next code which are found neglectful of the legitimate interests of the non-electrical portions of the public, and opposed to the public interest. Whenever, in jurisdictions—municipal, state, insurance or otherwise—jurisdictional electrical codes are being considered for adoption or change, by the authorities in those jurisdictions, the I. B. E. W. members will be in a position to give the desired constructive cooperation to assure the authorities that they are adhering as far as practicable to the National Electrical Code where it adheres to sound principles, and that they are avoiding any unsound features of the National Code and using sound substitutes for such features.

For such cooperation as the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers receives in this constructive aid, first to the National Electrical Code, and secondarily to the jurisdictional codes, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will from time to time give such

publicity as may appear calculated to inform the public and promote the public interest.

One serious present omission (or lag) in the necessary contents of an adequate National Electrical Code, which has been noted by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in the article committee meetings and reports and cannot be repaired at this late day to make the next edition of the National Electrical Code fully adequate, is the failure to include in the article committee recommendations any systematic or ample treatment of required numbers and sizes of circuits to care for the expected and promoted load requirements of the immediate postwar period.

Early future steps to repair this inadequacy of the National Electrical Code will be urged upon all code-makers—national and jurisdictional.

ANOTHER SHARP CRITICISM

(Continued from page 125)

ers and dealers of materials, builders or contractors, subcontractors, and labor of various crafts. Because so many persons participate in housing in one way or another, management of the industry is diffused. No one person has complete, overall authority for the planning and building of a house, and no one person can take the major responsibility for its construction.

The general contractor "tends to become a mere coordinator of production, rather than a producer in his own right." While the contractor traditionally bears the weight of responsibility for constructing the house, his authority to carry out that responsibility "is circumscribed by contractual relations with his subcontractors, and by the relations between the latter and their subcontractors and laborers." It's a difficult task for the general contractor to coordinate the work of the subcontractors, to arrange sequence of work, to avoid conflicts of jurisdiction, and to prevent waste and damage. Mr. Colean summarizes the problem:

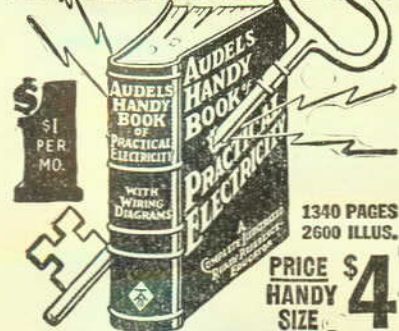
"Subcontracting hampers the technical progress of the housebuilding industry. Because the general contractor is principally engaged in umpiring subcontractors, and each of the latter is interested only in one aspect of the one dwelling, integration and mechanization of production processes are thwarted at the start. As long as the materials, labor, and assembly of the parts of the structure are controlled by several independent organizations, it is impossible to treat the unit as a whole."

The Twentieth Century Fund book singles out labor unions, subcontractors, dealers and manufacturers of materials as the main groups in housing that have entered into various trade restraints which tend to restrict production, and, in the end, to increase housing costs. Although Mr. Colean admits that these restraints "can be partially explained as efforts of the subsidiary groups in the industry to acquire stability and security that cannot be obtained from chronically weak and unstable management in a restricted local market," he criticizes such practices:

"More economical housing depends upon the extent to which, under strong management, all costs entering into the production of a dwelling can be reduced. The restraints . . . have grown up as a result of weak managerial control. They are likely to persist until the industry is convinced that greater stability and steadier employment than the present combinations offer can be achieved through other forms of organization."

While recognizing that some working

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Reference _____ **EEE**

rules developed by building-trades unions are aimed at maintaining the quality of work, protecting the health and safety of workmen, keeping wages high, and maintaining the unions' bargaining power. Mr. Colean criticizes some of these union rules because they tend to keep the more substantial builders, restrained by union agreements, from entering the low-priced housing field, where maximum economies are required. He remarks:

"The potential demand for low-cost housing is so great that labor would probably benefit in the end by relaxing restrictions that raise the price of shelter. The development of a more advanced technology and more efficient management would undoubtedly improve the conditions of labor and strengthen the unions. To attain these goals, however, labor policies must be thoroughly understood, and those forces which impede the rational and orderly development of the housebuilding industry should be eradicated."

On the basis of these trends and criticisms, the Housing Committee of the Twentieth Century Fund makes the following recommendations on reorganization of the residential construction industry:

"The development of industrial processes in housebuilding has lagged far behind that of other industries serving mass needs. Housebuilding remains backward in its localism, its unit-by-unit method of erection, its emphasis on hand operation. While it is true that in other fields bigness may have in cases exceeded the limits of social benefit, in housebuilding littleness is equally a social menace. The next step is one toward enlarged producing units and greater mechanization of processes. National policy should

encourage the formation and development of larger-scale housebuilding enterprises and the removal of existing obstacles to such development. The committee, therefore, recommends:

"A reduction of production costs through the encouragement of larger producing organizations, through greater use of machinery and factory-produced parts, more highly productive industrial techniques, and the establishment, for the bulk of house production, of more direct and economical methods of materials distribution."

Among its specific recommendations, the committee urges that Federal and state governments carry forward a campaign "to rid the housing industry of price-fixing agreements and restraints set up to protect existing contractor, dealer, and labor groups from the necessity of adjustment to advancing techniques in production and distribution that may threaten their present interests."

Needless to say, building-trades unions will be concerned to watch the development of these various trends in residential construction. In the effort to reconcile their own interests with whatever changes prove necessary to stimulate the construction of low-cost housing, the unions will want to participate in any steps like those mentioned above to rationalize the industry.

If mass-production methods of construction continue to be developed in low-cost housing, as opposed to the traditional handcraft method of building and assembling houses on the site, the status of the craft unions may be involved in such changes. New methods, new working rules, and new ways of protecting the quality of the work done, skills of the workmen, and wages paid for changed methods of home construction may be in the offing.

If steps are taken to encourage larger organizations to produce low-cost housing, to subordinate or eliminate subcontractors as they have functioned in the past, and to sharpen managerial control in the residential construction industry, building-trades unions may face changes in their relationships with their traditional employers.

According to the Twentieth Century Fund book, during the war AFL unions in the building trades already have found it wise to cooperate in some of the efforts that are being made to rationalize the housebuilding industry. These unions have installed prefabricated parts on defense housing projects, have been employed in prefabricating factories, and have accepted prefabrication in on-site shops. Seeing the handwriting on the wall, AFL unions also have begun to organize prefabricating plants.

If the new trends in the residential construction industry develop further, and if moves are made to carry out the recommendations of the Twentieth Century Fund's housing committee, the building-trades unions probably will find more opportunities to help streamline the industry.

BUSINESS MANAGERS

(Continued from page 127)

and no matter how many he does settle—someone is always dissatisfied with the way he did the job. He is supposed to be able to out-talk a Philadelphia lawyer, and, if he can't—there are always a half dozen or more in his union who know darn well that they could do that job without batting an eye. He is supposed to be able to write a contract that will give the employees everything and the boss nothing. He has to

be able to argue classifications, the complicated language of the War Production Board, the OPA, the CCC, the WLB, the NRLB, the U. S. Supreme Court and the jibberish of Leon Henderson, on a bicycle. He has to know all about base rates, depreciation, capital investment, Vitamin B-1 and how to make out an income tax that even Henry Morgenthau doesn't understand.

And that isn't all. A good business representative should be able to settle domestic quarrels that the Court of Good Will and Mr. Anthony would duck in abject fear. He has to be able to explain how one woman's husband is able to get a job while that particular man's brother-in-law can't buy, steal, beg or inherit a job. He has to know all the answers and, if he doesn't, God 'elp 'im! He has to be able to get B or C card for any duer who insists that he can't ride the street-cars because they make him seasick; he has to square things with the tire rationing board, the draft board, the sugar rationing board, the board of health and the welfare board. He has to have a stand-in with the members of the city council, with the county commissioners, with the governor and all the other politicians. He has to get into a campaign to knock hell out of some candidate and then, if that candidate happens to be elected—the B. A. is supposed to go around and square things for the union that went on record demanding the politician's defeat.

A business agent is supposed to be just a human being, and that's all he is, but he is also supposed to be endowed with a sixth sense that permits him to tell offhand just how long a job will last, what is the railway fare to Great Lakes Station, how cold it gets in Newfoundland, whether the Alaskan mosquitoes are poisonous, how much it will cost for room and board in Anchorage, and the current value of Cities Service stock. He must know which is the best doctor to go to when you are sick, and how those mutual hospitalization systems operate. He has to visit the sick, attend funerals, pass the hat to buy tools for some fellow who lost his in a crap game, act as co-signer on small loans, furnish bail for members unfortunate enough to get into the toils of the law, arrange for legal assistance, and attend all dances, bazaars, raffles, shindigs, wakes and reunions. He is supposed to buy tickets on every jackpot, alibi for members who lie to their wives about the time the union adjourned, help make out questionnaires for fellows who don't know what it is all about, get free publicity for the union, get passes to the ball games for certain people, and make deals for a special price on beer for the annual party. He must have a smile for everyone and a constant curb on his temper; he must be in a dozen different places at once, and, at the same time, never get more than three jumps away from the telephone; he must be temperate but at the same time be willing to buy drinks for the crowd; he must be a hale good fellow at all times, and if he is—there are those who are willing to say he is putting on the act. If he dresses well he is under suspicion of getting side money; if he wears old clothes, he's a bum; if he goes to church he's a hypocrite; if he doesn't go to church he's indifferent, irreligious and perhaps a scoffer. If he contributes to a religious organization it is because he is looking for publicity; if he doesn't contribute, he's a tight-wad, a cheap-skate or what have you?

Of course, almost anyone can qualify for the job of a union business representative provided he has the patience of a Job, the fortitude of a Christian martyr, the courage of a Viking and a sense of tolerance that would glorify a saint. Plus these common faculties he must have a gentleness of spirit that permits him to forgive those who would crucify him on a cross of selfishness, a willingness to learn something new each day, the grace to judge all men by the standards laid down in the Sermon on the Mount—and an ever-abiding sense of humor that doesn't know one day from another.

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[illegible]

L. U. 508—	246479	246750	L. U.—(Cont.) B-595—	533797	534000	L. U. B-667—	197716	198000	L. U. B-745—	156155	156173	L. U.—(Cont.) B-816—	887361	887540	L. U. B-896—	748574	748662	L. U.—(Cont.) B-963—	518147	518169	L. U.—(Cont.) B-1024—	686126	686127	
	630091	631117		534009	534974		B-197716	198000		B-746—	127435	127440		B-816—	96141	96165		B-965—	116491	116496		B-1027—	24848	24872
	864751	864809		536251	536630		B-289638	289648		B-747—	113882	113934		B-816—	283726	283779		B-965—	117405	117411		B-1028—	262676	263038
	870662	870750		546708	546749		B-299251	299330		B-748—	121036	121036		B-816—	600287	600291		B-965—	118191	118195		B-1029—	262696	262935
510—	126865	126892		547048	547217	669—	547048	547217		B-749—	122251	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	119066	119073		B-1030—	262716	263038
511—	170698	170748		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-750—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1031—	262716	263038
512—	302335	302426		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-751—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1032—	262716	263038
	593010			547217	547217		547217	547217		B-752—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1033—	262716	263038
B-513—	76442	76481		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-753—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1034—	262716	263038
	B-469567	469573		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-754—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1035—	262716	263038
	B-606312	606314		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-755—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1036—	262716	263038
514—	99528	99543		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-756—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1037—	262716	263038
515—	58997	59016		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-757—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1038—	262716	263038
516—	729020	729052		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-758—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1039—	262716	263038
517—	199291	199298		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-759—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1040—	262716	263038
	696880	696938		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-760—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1041—	262716	263038
	970046	970050		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-761—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1042—	262716	263038
B-518—	222067	222091		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-762—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1043—	262716	263038
	B-382229	465057		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-763—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1044—	262716	263038
B-519—	B-465053	465057		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-764—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1045—	262716	263038
B-520—	B-901285	901290		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-765—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1046—	262716	263038
	B-521655	521656		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-766—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1047—	262716	263038
521—	240433	240437		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-767—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1048—	262716	263038
	773349	773344		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-768—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1049—	262716	263038
522—	93120	93122		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-769—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1050—	262716	263038
	888202	888265		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-770—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1051—	262716	263038
B-523—	361460	361479		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-771—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1052—	262716	263038
	B-465189	465193		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-772—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1053—	262716	263038
524—	280778	280798		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-773—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1054—	262716	263038
525—	97018	97030		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-774—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1055—	262716	263038
526—	739021	739026		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-775—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1056—	262716	263038
527—	15086	15086		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-776—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1057—	262716	263038
B-530—	B-92140	92141		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-777—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1058—	262716	263038
	556136	556143		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-778—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1059—	262716	263038
531—	8693	8693		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-779—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1060—	262716	263038
532—	43963	43964		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-780—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1061—	262716	263038
533—	957138	957211		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-781—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1062—	262716	263038
	241862	241881		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-782—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1063—	262716	263038
536—	731489	731492		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-783—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1064—	262716	263038
537—	144527	144554		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-784—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1065—	262716	263038
538—	125565	125616		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-785—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1066—	262716	263038
539—	171937	171975		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-786—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1067—	262716	263038
B-541—	109862	109866		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-787—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1068—	262716	263038
	B-238978	238992		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-788—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1069—	262716	263038
B-543—	281897	281948		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-789—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1070—	262716	263038
	B-377441	377489		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-790—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1071—	262716	263038
	B-384448	384458		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-791—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1072—	262716	263038
B-546—	588196	588204		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-792—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1073—	262716	263038
	688018	688040		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-793—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1074—	262716	263038
547—	98825	98825		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-794—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1075—	262716	263038
B-549—	733839	733854		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-795—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1076—	262716	263038
	B-623156	623165		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-796—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1077—	262716	263038
	B-671515	671546		547217	547217		547217	547217		B-797—	122268	122268		B-816—	94409	94431		B-965—	120078	120083		B-1078—	262716	263038

L. U.	L. U.	L. U.	L. U.	L. U.	L. U.	L. U.	L. U.
B-1098-	B-1176-	B-1256-(Cont.)	B-1333-(Cont.)	B-1395-(Cont.)	B-1411-(Cont.)	B-1500-(Cont.)	B-1587-(Cont.)
B 31290 31894	B 290298 290372	B 289527 291000	B 777773 777773	B 731618 731626	B 289, 290, 318.	B 151, 153, 208, 214.	B 577-882760.
B 155887 155892	B 601644 601657	B 402571 402814	B 92863 92870	B 80410 80416	B 94618, 819, 812.	B 291, 339, 354-355.	B 580-847488.
1099-	B 385501 385530	B 403501 403518	B 61823 62237	B 724512 724555	B 947299, 343, 351.	B 387, 428, 453, 478.	B 591-954756.
B-1100-	B 407501 407550	B 687240 687449	B 151962 151965	B 905526 905593	B 361, 369, 395, 405.	B 491, 496, 505, 510.	B 597-973782.
B 44376 44407	B 922076 922200	B 667681 667682	B 27821 27956	B 1398-	B 949352, B 955351.	B 585, 605, 629.	B 607-91661.
B 271267 271269	B 118431 118438	B 739271 739497	B 27821 27956	B 354751 354814	B 906390, 940, 946.	B 964, B 913517, 527.	B 624-638418.
B-1101-	B 487979 488005	B 668023 668024	B 94586 94592	B 1399-	B 296251 296314	B 529, 541, 547, 549.	B 632-120007.
B 633581 633862	B 613106 613108	B 498853 498855	B 160555 160556	B 1400-	B 715091 715267	B 556, 567, 570.	B 637-894590.
B-1102-	B 758538 758541	B 669250 669252	B 769664	B 1402-	B 89437 89443	B 567, 570, 571.	B 643-257241.
B 117106 117190	B-1182-512364	B 2667 2944	B 217441 217487	B 1403-	B 736672 736684	B 494, 572, 672.	B 577-882760.
B 280132 280136	B 921431 921449	B 2667 2944	B 217441 217487	B 1404-	B 848070, 222, 280.	B 480, 539, 605.	B 580-847488.
B 280138 280141	B 558127 558142	B 2667 2944	B 217441 217487	B 1405-	B 438, 539, 605.	B 163-734730.	B 591-954756.
B-1105-	B 1184-	B 50406 50444	B 261086 261292	B 1406-	B 885064 885099	B 173-524388.	B 607-91661.
B-1106-	B 731935 731987	B 197396 197423	B 483663 483667	B 1407-	B 94244 94250	B 185-132760.	B 624-638418.
B 297149 297211	B 20403 20436	B 623408 623409	B 128602 129000	B 1408-	B 908096 908100	B 189-998079.	B 632-120007.
B-1107-	B 602136 602140	B 669525 669527	B 578636 578640	B 1409-	B 889299 889355	B 186-732031.	B 637-894590.
B-1108-	B 669845 669845	B 737027 737045	B 711538 711548	B 1410-	B 894972 894980	B 196-122108.	B 643-257241.
B 476486 476493	B 1318 1477	B 1265-00091 476805	B 861121 861260	B 1411-	B 888768 888800	B 204-71100-108.	B 657-91661.
B 674299 674317	B 468813 506931	B 476795 476805	B 945681 945741	B 1412-	B 220751 220800	B 217-745163.	B 672-91661.
B-1109-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 78503 78510	B 1413-	B 227411 227413	B 225-812812.	B 677-91661.
B 412926 412935	B 672494 672520	B 965619 965672	B 432627 432630	B 1414-	B 227411 227413	B 234-7308496.	B 681-876117.
B-1110-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1415-	B 227411 227413	B 237-87861.	B 687-91661.
B 20121 20247	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1416-	B 227411 227413	B 242-7308496.	B 692-91661.
B 634132 634153	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1417-	B 227411 227413	B 245-7308496.	B 697-91661.
B-1111-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1418-	B 227411 227413	B 248-7308496.	B 702-91661.
B 233720 233723	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1419-	B 227411 227413	B 251-7308496.	B 707-91661.
B 260388 260389	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1420-	B 227411 227413	B 254-7308496.	B 712-91661.
B 384642 384647	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1421-	B 227411 227413	B 257-7308496.	B 717-91661.
B-1114-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1422-	B 227411 227413	B 260-7308496.	B 722-91661.
B 745501 745526	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1423-	B 227411 227413	B 263-7308496.	B 727-91661.
B-1116-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1424-	B 227411 227413	B 266-7308496.	B 732-91661.
B 31658 31708	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1425-	B 227411 227413	B 269-7308496.	B 737-91661.
B-1117-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1426-	B 227411 227413	B 272-7308496.	B 742-91661.
B 757975 757977	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1427-	B 227411 227413	B 275-7308496.	B 747-91661.
B 744241 744260	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1428-	B 227411 227413	B 278-7308496.	B 752-91661.
B-1118-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1429-	B 227411 227413	B 281-7308496.	B 757-91661.
B 97359 97361	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1430-	B 227411 227413	B 284-7308496.	B 762-91661.
B 734643 734651	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1431-	B 227411 227413	B 287-7308496.	B 767-91661.
B-1119-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1432-	B 227411 227413	B 290-7308496.	B 772-91661.
B 916058 916059	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1433-	B 227411 227413	B 293-7308496.	B 777-91661.
B 92119 92134	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1434-	B 227411 227413	B 296-7308496.	B 782-91661.
B-1120-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1435-	B 227411 227413	B 299-7308496.	B 787-91661.
B 892383 892312	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1436-	B 227411 227413	B 302-7308496.	B 792-91661.
B-1122-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1437-	B 227411 227413	B 305-7308496.	B 797-91661.
B 14934 14935	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1438-	B 227411 227413	B 308-7308496.	B 802-91661.
B-1123-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1439-	B 227411 227413	B 311-7308496.	B 807-91661.
B 459346 459350	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1440-	B 227411 227413	B 314-7308496.	B 812-91661.
B 550499 550499	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1441-	B 227411 227413	B 317-7308496.	B 817-91661.
B 734321 734354	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1442-	B 227411 227413	B 320-7308496.	B 822-91661.
B-1123-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1443-	B 227411 227413	B 323-7308496.	B 827-91661.
B 177033 177077	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1444-	B 227411 227413	B 326-7308496.	B 832-91661.
B-1124-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1445-	B 227411 227413	B 329-7308496.	B 837-91661.
B 624601 624604	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1446-	B 227411 227413	B 332-7308496.	B 842-91661.
B 673287 673300	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1447-	B 227411 227413	B 335-7308496.	B 847-91661.
B-1125-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1448-	B 227411 227413	B 338-7308496.	B 852-91661.
B 896734 896738	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1449-	B 227411 227413	B 341-7308496.	B 857-91661.
B-1126-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1450-	B 227411 227413	B 344-7308496.	B 862-91661.
B 219796 219880	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1451-	B 227411 227413	B 347-7308496.	B 867-91661.
B 438064 438064	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1452-	B 227411 227413	B 350-7308496.	B 872-91661.
B-1127-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1453-	B 227411 227413	B 353-7308496.	B 877-91661.
B 926142 926145	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1454-	B 227411 227413	B 356-7308496.	B 882-91661.
B-1128-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1455-	B 227411 227413	B 359-7308496.	B 887-91661.
B 591328 591437	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1456-	B 227411 227413	B 362-7308496.	B 892-91661.
B-1129-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1457-	B 227411 227413	B 365-7308496.	B 897-91661.
B 160605 160628	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1458-	B 227411 227413	B 368-7308496.	B 902-91661.
B-1130-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1459-	B 227411 227413	B 371-7308496.	B 907-91661.
B 330373 330374	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1460-	B 227411 227413	B 374-7308496.	B 912-91661.
B-1131-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1461-	B 227411 227413	B 377-7308496.	B 917-91661.
B 158401 158470	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1462-	B 227411 227413	B 380-7308496.	B 922-91661.
B-1132-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1463-	B 227411 227413	B 383-7308496.	B 927-91661.
B 729377 729386	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1464-	B 227411 227413	B 386-7308496.	B 932-91661.
B-1133-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1465-	B 227411 227413	B 389-7308496.	B 937-91661.
B 295864 295875	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1466-	B 227411 227413	B 392-7308496.	B 942-91661.
B 570519 570565	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1467-	B 227411 227413	B 395-7308496.	B 947-91661.
B-1134-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1468-	B 227411 227413	B 398-7308496.	B 952-91661.
B 142801 143131	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1469-	B 227411 227413	B 401-7308496.	B 957-91661.
B-1135-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1470-	B 227411 227413	B 404-7308496.	B 962-91661.
B 790326 790376	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1471-	B 227411 227413	B 407-7308496.	B 967-91661.
B-1137-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1472-	B 227411 227413	B 410-7308496.	B 972-91661.
B 270172 270188	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1473-	B 227411 227413	B 413-7308496.	B 977-91661.
B-1138-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1474-	B 227411 227413	B 416-7308496.	B 982-91661.
B 33260 33330	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1475-	B 227411 227413	B 419-7308496.	B 987-91661.
B 424838 424839	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1476-	B 227411 227413	B 422-7308496.	B 992-91661.
B-1141-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1477-	B 227411 227413	B 425-7308496.	B 997-91661.
B 858790 858850	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1478-	B 227411 227413	B 428-7308496.	B 1002-91661.
B-1142-	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1479-	B 227411 227413	B 431-7308496.	B 1007-91661.
B 740956 740956	B 623766 623767	B 359584 359589	B 432627 432630	B 1480-	B		

L. U. B-1328--(Cont.) B 698528, 568, 602, 684. B-1339--B 128734, 909, 957, B 578637-640, 741185, 187, 188. B-1342--B 485684. B-1348--B 550915. B-1352--B 958871. B-1353--B 170752.	L. U. B-1355--B 165264, 293. B-1359--B 713096, 103, 108. B-1366--B 713290, 310. B-1367--B 714781. B-1373--949666. B-1379--B 479200-208, 265, 788, 802107, 276, 588.	L. U. B-1426--B 239744. PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING--RECEIVED 317--511884. 344--624206. 317--696419-830. 545--281837-840. 567--199139-140. B-624--311560, 568, 872976, 950, 959.	L. U. B-624--(Cont.) 968, 972, 974-975, 979-980, 982-983, 988-989, 991, 994. 726--125410. B-787--B 674151-154. 883--763700. B-907--B 911839. 972--608005. 1081--686386. B-1094--B 64283.	L. U. 1145--620280. 1259--669235, 241. B-1379--B 479180. B-1385--B 696097, 736- 737, 760. B-1403--B 885049. BLANK 567--199139, 140, 228- 230. 581--120347-350.	L. U. B-1379--B 479199, 203, 205, 209, 210. B-1385--B 696802-804, 806-808, 811-812, 821-825, 828-830, B-1393--892095-100. PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID--NOT VOID B-48--B 769653, 713, 778140.	L. U. B-674--B 673729. B-1347--B 162555. PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID B-3--A 74116. 6--488076, 720299. D-40--574278, 774762. B-50--55999, 56052, 491, 516, 526, B 479937.	L. U. 145--275571. B-302--B 599025. B-276--B 199168, 284253. B-277--524601. 752--243220, 244024. 933--677540. B-1061--822034. 1327--234665.
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WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 132)

ful living rooms I've seen in a long time was one I visited a short time ago that had been created by a thrifty soldier and his bride. They both knew that he was going overseas quite soon, and, as they didn't want to invest in any expensive furniture that would soon have to be shipped halfway across the country back to their home town when they had to move on, they improvised. They made bookcases out of packing cases. They fashioned tables from orange crates with barrel tops nailed on and the whole covered in a cheap beige monks' cloth with five-cent-a-yard maroon fringe border. The chair that they fashioned from a barrel and had a tremendous amount of fun upholstering in inexpensive, flowered cretonne, might well be copied by furniture companies looking for fresh, new styles. Their rugs were made of braided rags, dyed in blending colors. They had a lot of enjoyment in working on these things, this happy, young couple. With some money they had received for wedding gifts, they bought some silver, a very lovely picture and a few nice ornaments that could be easily transported. These were, as the young wife put it, their "promise of things to come."

I wish I didn't have to stop here, because there are so many things yet to be said on color schemes and decorations, etc., but we'll have to leave those for another issue. Meanwhile, girls, let's just keep right on dreaming about that dear, postwar house of ours.

MODERN KNIGHTS

(Continued from page 126)

foremen to pick out of our gangs anyone who shows an inclination to learn to climb."

"Have ye got annywan in view?"

"Yes. Have you noticed that big, red-headed countryman of yours that Jules brought to camp with him?"

"Yis. Bedads! an' he's as foine a built man as ye wud find twixt here an' Dublin."

"Well those two worked together in a Quebec logging camp last winter. You might have read of a prize fight up there in which a red-headed logger knocked out a noted heavy-weight Negro professional in the fourth round, won a pot of money for the loggers and hasn't been heard of since."

"Be the powers av Moll Kelly, Tan, ye wuddn't be after tellin' me this red-head ye mintion is wan an' the same man?"

"This is what makes me think he is, Dan. McGinnis, the big, black teamster who is hauling poles, has a bad rep, as a rough 'n tumble fighter. He has the town police terrorized. I warned Jules and his gang not to get into any trouble with him. The second day McGinnis worked something happened to his face. From what Jules said they were loading a pole on his wagon, something slipped, struck him and knocked him cold.

None of the gang had a word to say about it. If Casey is the man we think he is, he probably has reasons for keeping it quiet. Your guess is as good as mine. I'd like to see him try to learn to climb. Give him a little tip, Dan, will you?"

"I'll do that same thing, Tan, an' if he shapes up like I think he will, bedads; he ull be the answer to that book a feller writ on 'How to be a lineman in tin days'."

The Swimming Hole

*Where willows flickered their shadows down
On our blistered backs and our faces brown;*

Where all the day in the sunny weather,

When you and I were boys together

We plunged and splashed in the friendly pond--

In the lily pond of the long ago.

—THE KHAN.

The cool, balmy spring weather had changed to blazing heat. All day long a fiery sun beat down from a cloudless sky. Tired and listless, their clothes soaked in sweat, too tired to even talk without a snarl, the workers dragged themselves into camp at the close of each long day's work. Jules and Terry felt the heat, too, and that deep pool in the river looked very inviting to them, so one night at the beginning of the torrid season, as they came in to camp on Jack's wagon, Terry jumped off, gave a loud whoop to draw attention, flapped his arms and shouted, "Who'll go into the river for a swim wid me?"

"Go in forst, show us how deep it is an' we ull folly," said Lady Spot.

"Come on thin," he shouted, as he and Jules led the way. They were stripped before the others were barely started.

"I'll test it for ye," he shouted. He took a little run to the edge of the bank, gave a jump and, with his hands on his hips, turned a somersault and landed feet first in the center of the pool. He sank down out of sight and came up snorting like a porpoise.

"Come on! de beeg sunfeesh, he 'ave show us de way," yelled Jules, as he dived deep to avoid Terry's dash after him at this base slander. Lady Spot and a few amphibians joined them while others made their way to a shallower part of the river.

The evening after Dan's interview with Tan, the devotees of the goddess of chance, among whom was Jules, were engaged in a game of draw poker on the big dining table. It was the usual "cent ante, ten cent limit" game, with iron washers representing chips. Judging by the pile of washers in front of him Lady Spot was having a run of luck and he left visible marks of his long finger nails on the table as he raked in jack pots, all the time singing over and over, in his high-pitched, squeaky voice:

But I took to card playin'

An' now I must die.

One of the unlucky players profanely voiced an emphatic wish that Lady Spot's demise had taken place before the game started.

Terry watched them for awhile then strolled down and took a seat on the river bank. Dan saw he was alone and joined him.

"What's yer first name, Casey?" he inquired.

"Terence is the name they tagged me wid widout me consent."

"Dan is an aisy name to remimber an' I allus come a runnin' whin I hear it. I notice we both spake the same tongue, Terry."

"Sure we do, Dan, an' it warms me heart whiniver I hear it."

"What part av the ould sod do ye hail from?"

"My pape all lived in Connemara an' divil a wan have I met from there since I left."

"Me an' my pape come from north av there. Me ould man emigrated from there whin I was jus' a gossoon. How long have ye been away?"

"A matter av two years. I worked in a loggin' camp in Quebec all last winter wid Jules an' when the camp shut down an' the river drive was over, Jules brought me down here wid him."

"I know how that come to happen. I run Tan's line gang for him las' summer an' Jules looked afther the pole haulin', an' he sure kept thim movin'. Tan tuck a likin' to the little divil an' tould him to report on the job this spring an' bring a good axe an' cant hook man wid him. Well, here's what I got on me mind. If the pole gang gets to movin' anny faster than they be now I'll have to have another lineman. Jus' now linemen is scarce, an' if it so be that somewan in the gang cud take time off from the poker game, or layin' aroun' afther hours, an' slip back along the lead an practice usin' the hooks, he wud sure be in line for the forst chance to start climbin'."

"Say Dan! I've worked on diff'runt jobs since I left home, an' some av thim I thought I wud like to folly, but the minit I saw ye fellows climbin' up an' down thim new sticks so free an' aisy, I said to meself, 'Casey! there's the wan an' only job for ye,' an' so far I've been able to hould me own on anny job I iver started on."

"If ye feel like that about it, Terry, bedads! I'll be afther givin' ye a good start in learnin' to climb. Jus' stroll back casually along the lead tomorry night an' wait for me."

"I'll be there waitin' on ye Dan."

TRAINING

(Continued from page 127)

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